Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,704—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1899.

"JACK" BRAND— BRITISH— PILSENER.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field..	26th Aug.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon ...	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer...	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MARSEILLA	5 26	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. London	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5073	C. F. Preston ...	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer ...	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S.N. Co. CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
MARIATERESA		3,012	1st Oct., 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Dec, 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIC.	A. Feliner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,080	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
POSEIDON		3,878	22nd Sep., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug., 22, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
YARRA	4,255	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ROBERT SIMONS	5,107	Le Coispellier	26th Sept, 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 31st August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 2nd September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th August, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance readered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Dec. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000,	12th Sept. 899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "BISAGNO," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 9th September, 1899.

Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11 Aug., 1899.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. FAZILKA, 4,132 tons, on or about 1st September, for Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th August, 1899. Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SULTAN ...	2,884	Bohnsack	1st Sept.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY and CAPE TOWN — MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 7th Aug., 1899.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for,
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

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15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME-PAPERS and MAGAZINES. Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

For Terms, apply to

VINCENT & Co.

CHAMPAGNES ! CHAMPAGNES ! !

GIESLER'S

CELEBRATED BRANDS

TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS

FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES

"FOR INDIA" BRAND

SPECIALLY SELECTED

AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pts.	40	45
Qts.	76	85

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST, STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."

Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.

BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

CLEARANCE SALE
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GOODS AT HALF PRICE
GOODS AT HALF PRICE
GOODS AT HALF PRICE.

As our entire Fancy Goods and Hardware Department is being discontinued, we are able to offer all Goods in these lines at HALF PRICE FOR CASH.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

CUSTOMERS are advised to refuse ALL THE VARIOUS IMITATIONS now in the Market. We have ANALYSED some of these, and find them to be badly perfumed, Weak in Alcohol and Extractive Matter, and likely to

INJURE THE HAIR.

In one instance our EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE was 170 times stronger in fixed residue than the imitation, a conclusive proof of the enormous superiority of our Douche.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS, must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars, Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	Per box	14	0
Monicos Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15	0
Daintys Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash, Rs.	a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			Per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do. "	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do. "	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do. "	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. "	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do. "	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do. "	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	"	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	"	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK **PILSENER BEER.**

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.

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WHOLESALE AGENTS :—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

LATEST COLONIAL VOLUMES.

Paper Rs. 1-12. Cloth Rs. 2-4.

The House by the Lock. By Mrs. C. N. Williamson.
Philip Bennion's Death. By Richard Marsh.
A Rational Marriage. By Florence Marryatt.
Orientations. By W. S. Maugham.
A Florida Enchantment. By A. C. Gunter.
The White Woman. By W. E. Tirebuck.
Her Promise True. By W. E. Russell.

WAR TO THE KNIFE. By Rolf Bolderwood.

In the King's Favour. By J. E. Muddock.
A Passing Emperor. By H. Schortz.
A Marital Liability. By E. Phipps Train.
A Semi-Detached Marriage. By Arabella Kenealy.
Morals of the Midlands. By Mrs. Kennerd.

IRIS THE AVENGER. By Florence Marryatt.

Anne Mauleverer. By M. Caffyne.
A Strange Executor. By Bennet Coll.
A Spanish Poinard. By J. Pinkerton.
Petticoat Loose. By Rita.
The Awkward Age. By Henry James.
A King's Daughter. By Miss Cardella.
Many ways of Love. By F. Wishaw.
Betty Musgrave. By J. G. Findlater.
Rosalba. By Olive Pratt Rainer.

ON THE EDGE OF THE EMPIRE. By Captain Beams.

A County Scandal. By T. E. Phillips.
Life, the Modeller. By Gascoigne Hartley.
Love and the Sword. By Fletcher King.
On the Edge of a Precipice. By M. A. Dickens.
The Great Pirate Syndicate. By George Griffith.
The Secret of Lyndale. By Florence Warden.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF SNOWFLAKE OIL.

IT having been brought to our notice that FRAUDS have been committed by some dealer in SELLING OIL in SNOWFLAKE TINS and on cases of inferior grade to the Oil originally imported in them, and wishing to put a stop to such fraudulent practices, we would consider it a favor if consumers who have reason to believe that the Snowflake Oil they are buying is not up in quality to the former high standard of this justly popular brand, will SEND SAMPLES of the OIL to us to be TESTED (free of charge to the sender). It will also be necessary that we shall be furnished with the Name and Address of the Merchant from whom the Oil was purchased.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK:
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY,
or
32, Dalhousie Sq., South, CALCUTTA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BAI PARVATI (widow of DEWSHUNKER ANUNDJI TURWADI of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.

LUXMISHUNKER DEWSHUNKER TRIVADI, one the of sons of the said deceased..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at ombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 19th day of August, 1899.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI, & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th August, 1899, at 2 p.m., at the Bellasis Bridge, Municipal Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

AUCTION SALE OF 350 BALES YARN.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned dates, at the respective Mills premises, by order of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Chotalal Kalidas.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th August, 1899, at 3 p.m., at the Mill Premises, Tardeo.

225 Bales Yarn No. 12, each 400 lbs. Pink and White Tie, Red Flower Label, of the Tardeo Mill

AND

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th August, 1899, at 3 p.m., at the Colaba Branch Mill Premises, Colaba.

125 Bales Yarn No. 12, each 400 lbs., Pink and White Tie, Krishna Label, of the Colaba Branch.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th August, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—The only EUROPEAN FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT in India. Please send for Illustrated Sheets.

A EUROPEAN, aged 26, unmarried, and of sober habits, seeks an EMPLOYMENT as an Accountant or Head Clerk in either Mercantile, Railway or Customs Departments. This offer is open for a month. Salary expected, Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply "D. B.," care of this Office.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—Specially adapted for Travellers and those living in Up-country Stations where medical aid is not readily procurable. Per Bottle Re. 1. Prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS of all discriptions. For particulars, Apply "E.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—CAMERAS and LENSES of sizes of English-make in perfect order. For particulars, Apply "K.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—An English-built Miniature Canoe Shaped Landau by Mr. C. S. Windover on rubber tyred wheels, with self-acting hood, steps and slam locks to the doors. Light and Elegant, and being very little used, looks quite as good as new. An absolutely bona-fide sale, owner having no further use of it. On view at Mr. I. B. Press's Fort, Coach Factory, Mody Bay.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD, OR BHULESHWAR ROAD.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gordhandas Ghanshandas and Dulabhdas Balmookandas, under the power of sale reserved to her under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of January, 1898, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kapurwady, at Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 2,536 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east, by the Bhuleshwar Road, on the west, by the 2nd Khutteraly Lane, on the south, by the property of Ramchandra Vithoba, and on the north, by the property of Ramchandra Vithoba and Janardhan Ramchord, and which hereditaments are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 149, new No. 1273, old Survey Nos. 438, 459, 461, 462, and new Survey Nos. 7510, to 7528.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Rajaram Gulabchand, and Wadia, Solicitors, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK MEMON STREET.

Under instructions from the attorneys for the plaintiff and 3rd defendant in suit No. 45 of 1896 (wherein Gurpatram Pitamber and others are plaintiffs and Maneckchund Kapoorchund and others are defendants), in pursuant to the order, dated the 27th day of January, 1899, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 p.m., TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 6-7 square yards, a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east, by the halalcore passage to the said premises, on the west, by the said Shaik Memon Street, on or towards the north, by the house of Antajee Simaji, and on or towards the south, by the house of Javerchund Purtabchund, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under ward C, No. 159, Street No. 259-251.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mooljee and Ragowjee, plaintiffs' attorneys, or to Messrs. Edgelow, Goolabchund and Wadia, defendants' attorneys, or the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c., also 1 lot of Japanese goods consisting of metal embroidered and hand painted four-fold screens, bamboo furniture, such as flower stand, newspaper and music racks, corner brackets, porcelain vases, hand-painted panels of art and beauty, decorated round tables, &c, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature trougham, in good order.
1 strong built victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 chest-nut arab, quiet in harness.
1 Bay arab, about 13 1/2 7 years, quiet in saddle, good for polo pony.
1 chestnut country bred 14-2 7 years, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab horse, 14-1 1-2 6 years, goes in saddle and harness, believed sound,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Suit No. 570 of 1891.
Sha Narondas Culliandas,
vs,
Sha Devidass Hurrivalabhdass and others.

The Sale of the remaining Jewellery in the above suit will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at our Rooms,

The Jewellery will be on view, from Monday.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWREE, AT JACKERIA BUNDER ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from the mortgagee of the property, and on account and at the risk of Girdharidas Gunahamdas, the mortgagor, the following property:—

All that piece of land or ground, partly hilly, containing by admeasurement 24,775 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 747, Collector's new No. 1237, and new Survey No. 2238, together with the messuages and tenements, namely, two chawls three bungalows, two godowns, and one stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 1117 (2), 1117 (3), 1289, 1290, 1291 (1), 1291 (2), 1291 (3), 1292 (1), 1292 (2), 1292 (3), 1293, 1294, and 1295, and Street Nos. 45A, 45B, 217, 218, 219, 219A, 219B, 220, 220A, 220B, 221, 222, and 223, all which premises are situated at Sewree, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the north, by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim, on or towards the south, by the property of Jehangir Nusserwanjee Wadia, on or towards the east, by the public road leading to Jackeria Bunder, and on or towards the west, by the property of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and partly by the property of Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants, and are now in the possession of the said mortgagee.

The said sale is held under the power in that behalf reserved in the mortgage deed, dated 7th January, 1899, and the property will be put up for sale either in one lot or more than one lot as the mortgagee shall deem best.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th August, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hammam Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of alabaster centre pieces, flower pots, flower vases, terra-cotta busts and figures, pier glasses, wall brackets, travelling time-pieces, glass table ornaments, carriage whips, walking sticks, plated ware, Japanese goods, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED WOOL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Duncan Road, near Two Tanks, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned and of the insured—

A quantity of wool damaged by fire and water, in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Queen's Road, Chowpaty, in the Bungalow of Mr. Mahomedaly Rogay, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture, plateware, glass and crockery ware, mahogany cottage piano by Soundy, rich Kashmir and Persian and Indian carpets, suitable for halls, American fire

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 28th Instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE of the BANK of BOMBAY for (26) twenty-six shares Nos. 11905, 12011 to 12015, 12716 to 12720, 12730 to 12734, 13094 to 13098 and 13299 to 13304, standing in the name of the late NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq., has been LOST or MISLAID. The Undersigned has applied for a New Certificate. If any person deals with the said Certificate in any manner he will do so at his own risk.

AWABAI FRAMJEE PETIT.

NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH will ARRIVE in BOMBAY, on the 5th September, with 250 first class HORSES and PONIES.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP-BRASS AND COPPER,

AND

COPPER INGOTS ENGLISH.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1899, for the purchase of

BRASS-SCRAP TONS 34 1-2. (Brass Tubes Tons 21. Brass Assorted Tons 13-8 Cwts. Brass Ingots Tons 0-2 Cwts.

COPPER SCRAP TONS 23 4-5 (Assorted)
COPPER (ENGLISH) INGOTS TONS 1-10 Cwts.

which can be seen on application to the undersigned at the General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS:—These must be made on the Company's authorsized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS:—The sum of Rs. 20) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

NOTE—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th August, 1899.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,

Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

A VACANCY EXISTS in the RANGOON PILOT SERVICE. Candidates must be over 23 years and under 35 years of age, and must possess a master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or a Colonial Master's certificate which the provisions of 32 and 33 Victoria, Chapter II, have been made applicable. Applications, which must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate from a Civil Surgeon as to physical fitness, especially as regards eyesight, and by certificates of service, intelligence, good conduct and sobriety will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August, 1899.

The successful candidate will have to serve as a probationer on board the pilot vessel for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, without extra allowances of any kind. After that period, if the Port Commissioners are satisfied with the probationer's conduct, he will be examined as to his fitness for, and, if successful, will receive a 4th grade (15 feet) license. After one year's service in that grade, he will be examined for, and if successful, will receive a 3rd grade (18 feet) license, and after 2 years service in that grade he will be examined for and, if successful, will receive a 2nd grade (21 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 2nd grade, he will be promoted to the 4th subgrade of the 1st or full draft grade on a vacancy occurring.

Candidates who have already applied for the appointment are invited to apply again, and must fully agree to the terms of this advertisement.

J. D. DEANE,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTICATIGN.

THE Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 401 of Act II (B. C.) of 1888, to open a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 25,00,00 (twenty-five lakhs) on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The debentures will have a currency of (25) twenty-five years from the 1st November, 1899, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st May and the 1st November of each year.

3. The form of the debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II (B.C.) of 1888.

4. No debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs 500, and above that amount debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above Loan of Rs. 25,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September 1899.

6. Each Tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1899-1900."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit in Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the earnest deposit, when made in currency-notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest deposit so long as the entire amount of the Tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest deposits on Tenders which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a Tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: but not in any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any Tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A Tender in which the rate is not specified in rupees or rupees and annas will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three equal instalments, as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal:—

Instalment I. As near as possible to 33 1-3 per cent. payable on 22nd September, 1899

Instalment II. As near as possible to 33 1-3 per cent. payable on 6th October, 1899.

Instalment III. As near as possible to 33 1-3 per cent. * payable on 27th October, 1899.

N. B.—The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.

12. Parties, whose Tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 31st October, 1899.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, a *pro rata* allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allottable on any sender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, Tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2.30 P. M., on Wednesday, the 6th September, 1899, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 11th August, 1899.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBETURES.

I ..... hereby Tender for Rs. ..... of the Municipal for (4) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1899-1900 and agree to pay Rs. ..... the same at the rate of Rupees ..... annas ..... for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the Notification

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures Currency-notes, or a Cheque for Rs. ..... as earnest deposit.

Dated ..... (Signed) .....

*Including earnest deposit, if in currency-notes or cheque.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 1-47m., 1-50a. Low water, 7-28m., 7-50a.
P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of 11th inst., due to arrive at daylight.
Bombay Native Dispensary, Hornby Road, 5 p.m.
Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Library, 5-15 p.m.
Inauguration Dance, Bombay Customs Athletic Club, Town Hall.
Music at St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Coromandel, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

THE BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I., Marine Battalion, will play under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 p.m.—(Weather Permitting.) The following is the programme of music:—

March ..... Under the banner of victory ..... Von Blon.
Scena E. Duetto ... Il Trovatore ..... Verdi.
Fantasia ..... A Burlesque ..... Kappey.
Valse ..... Pomone ..... Waldteufel.
Reminiscences of ... Offenbach ..... Winterbottom.
Polka ..... Bonne Bouche ..... Waldteufel.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Bhagoo, a milk-woman, who resides at Arthur Road, has reported to the police that some time during Wednesday afternoon, her gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 450 were stolen from a box. Complainant's cousin, Casseebai, who had been putting up with complainant, has since disappeared.

A RESTIVE HORSE.—On Wednesday afternoon, a syce in the employ of Mr. Pratt, was leading a horse in a dogcart along the Ridge Road, when the animal became restive and smashed the shafts of the dogcart, and broke the lamps and the harness. The horse was not injured, but the syce, whose name is Suppari Gunesham, sustained slight injury to his left thani. The man refused to go to a hospital.

SUICIDE OF A MOTHER.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Wadala by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Jankee, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was the wife of one Cashinath Daurmaji, a cultivator of salt, and resided with him at Wadala. About a fortnight ago deceased lost her only child and she was very sad in consequence. She used to sit at the neighbours' doors and weep. On Tuesday morning Jankee was found missing from home, and although a search was made for her, she was not to be found. On the following day her body was noticed floating on the surface of the water in a quarry hole at Wadala by a cultivator, who informed the police. The body was removed by the police. Some clothes were found lying on the bank of the quarry. It was stated that deceased was in the habit of going to the quarry hole to wash clothes. The jury on the evidence, returned a verdict of suicide.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A RAILWAY WAGGON.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Bhagoe, a Hindu woman, aged 25 years. The deceased used to do odd jobs, and at times subsisted by begging. She was lame of her right leg. About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 19th instant, about thirty waggons were being shunted down and coupled in the Grant Road goods yard, to be despatched to the Colaba Station. An engine was attached to a lot of twelve waggons and these were to be pushed to another lot of five waggons and the remaining thirteen waggons, which were behind the second lot. While the work of coupling the waggons was going on, a smart shower of rain fell and the deceased was seen running towards the waggons and attempted to get under one of them. The waggons were about to be pushed on, and the shunting master shouted out to her, but she did not appear to hear him. The waggon moved and before she could get under it, she was knocked down, and one of the wheels passed over her right leg. The injured woman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that she had sustained an extensive lacerated wound, extending from the outer part of the calf of the right leg, running across the upper portion of the knee joint and ending at the upper third of the right thigh, exposing a large surface of the thigh. The limb became gangrene, fever came on, and she died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Information has reached our Bhownagar correspondent that rain fell at Gondal since he wrote last. At Bhownagar there was no rain at all. At least twice in a day clouds have gathered, but the prevailing winds disperse them and people become disheartened. Water in existing wells having gone low, new wells have been sunk at several places but with little success. Even if it rains hereafter the wheat, moung, and gram crops have a chance, but where is the rain. In an interview with merchants I was told that 25,000 khandies of food grain have been ordered out to Bhownagar but still the situation is critical. This scourge will tell heavily upon the poorer classes and the cattle. The latter already look emaciated. The Government telegraph office is very busy just now in despatching to, and receiving from firms abroad hundreds of telegrams ordering purchases of food-grain. If the authorities take measures to prevent greedy Bunias from running up the prices of food-grain it would certainly be a step in the right direction. On Monday last a steamer, "Sabarmati," brought 10,000 bags of grain for Botad, and two more steamers arrived on Wednesday and Thursday, bringing in a cargo of about 18,000 bags of grain. It is said that 1,00,000 bags of grain are expected here, provided the rain continues to hold off. At several places relief works have started. At Verawal under the Junagad State, 5,000 khandies of bajree have been ordered out from Karachi.—Two days were observed as cocoanut holidays here. On Monday Hindoos of all classes were seen in their holiday attire wending their way towards the sea to perform ablutions and make offerings of cocoanuts to the deity who presides over the waters. On Tuesday the fair was held. People began to arrive from 12 (noon) and towards evening the roads were densely packed. There were merry-go-rounds erected, which attracted the attention of the spectators, besides the booths of confectioners were erected, and the Mehmans mode an effective display of their toys. At about 6 p.m. sowari reached the cotton market headed by a reachly-caparisoned elephant, on which H. H. Thakore Saheb was seated, accompanied by the Dewan Saheb, fanning him. This was followed by the regimental band, imperial lancers, infantry, &c. At last a string of carriages, about half a mile in length, arrived, occupied by the state officials, and the fair ended at about 9 p.m. The police superintendent, Mr. Perozshaw and the police commissioner Mr. Temuljee, kept hard at work to preserve order.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th August, 1899.

1. The Cyclist Section will parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 a.m. on Monday next the 28th instant.

Dress—Drill order.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th August, 1899.

NOTICE.

REGIMENTAL DANCE.—The second monsoon Cinderella will be held at the Corps Club on Saturday, the 26th instant.

Non-members' tickets can only be obtained through members. Tickets can be obtained from the secretaries and committee.

Dress.—Mess kit, or evening dress.

Further particulars can be seen on the notice board at the club.

By Order,
A. J PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

"THERE IS NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN" is a saying credited to a variety of illustrious authors, from the time of Solomon to the present day. It is a fact that many inventions looked upon as modern are of ancient origin. The telephone, which recently caused such a furore of excitement, was in ancient days a means by which the high priests worked upon the credulity of their disciples. The Pyramids of Egypt and other wonders prove that this generation has a great deal to learn. Holloway's Pills and ointment, however, were not anticipated by our forefathers and to-day they stand alone as the best cure the world possesses for all the ills that humanity is heir to.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA presided at the adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday, at 3 p.m., when the following business was disposed of:—

AMENDMENTS TO THE ACT.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. Viegas moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation when the draft amendments to the Municipal Act would be ready and placed before the Corporation. In support of his motion Dr. Viegas said that provisions were made in the budget estimates for drafting the amendments to various sections. He was anxious to know what had become of them and he was sure many others were anxious too. He would not mention in detail the various sections proposed to be amended, but most of them required to be amended as quick as possible, as to some extent the present tions, did not operate consistently with the o of the legislature.

Dr. Master having seconded the proposition, it was carried, *nem con.*

THE THREATENED INFLUX OF THE FAMINE-STRICKEN INTO BOMBAY.

Mr. K. M. Shroff proposed "That this Corporation is of opinion that it is high time that the Municipal Commissioner should communicate with Government to adopt prompt and vigorous measures for the purpose of preventing an influx of poor and half-starved people from the various neighbouring districts, both by rail and sea, in search of work and charity in this City in consequence of the impending famine in the Western Presidency, otherwise the City will be over-crowded, and the sufferings of the permanent residents of the working classes during the ensuing winter months will be greatly intensified, should the plague also increase during the coming cold season," He said that during the famine of 1878 a large number of people had come to Bombay in search of work and help from the charitably-disposed citizens. They were housed in huts on the open plot of ground where Arthur Road Hospital is at present located. But if there be an influx of large numbers of people from famine-stricken districts, with a view to rouse Government to take time by the fore-lock, he had brought that proposition.

Dr. Viegas seconded the motion, remarking that he did not know the views of the present Commissioner of Police, but his predecessor, Mr. Vincent, was of opinion that famine-stricken people coming to Bombay were the principal factor which spoilt the public health of this beautiful city.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the late Commissioner of Police having addressed the Government on the subject, a resolution was issued by the latter, which he had received that morning, and in which the Government intimated that they were in communication with the Government of India whether the Police Act as amended should be applied to the city police of Bombay. If that was done it would give the police powers to satisfactorily deal with the new arrivals in Bombay. Under the circumstances he sympathised with the mover of the proposition, which he did not think could be practically worked.

Dr. Bhalchandra, while sympathising with the motion, said that in view of what had already been stated by the Commissioner, and the fact that it was not possible to prevent people coming into Bombay, he thought the proposition required to be altered. He therefore moved an amendment:

'That this Corporation is of opinion that it is high time that the Municipal Commissioner should communicate with Government to adopt prompt and vigorous measures for the purpose of preventing, by providing relief works or otherwise, the evil effect of an influx of poor and half-starved people from the various neighbouring districts, both by rail and sea, in search of work and charity in this City in consequence of the impending famine in the Western Presidency.'

Mr. Kabraji remarked that Bombay would not be ungenerous and refuse help to those who demanded it. There was the plain method of examining incoming passengers. The famine-stricken people did not bring any disease with them: they wanted assistance.

Mr. Hajee Yusuf was not in favour of the proposition.

Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that Mr. Kabrajee had not understood the scope of the resolution. The past experience of 1877-78 showed that the famine-stricken people brought famine fever with them. That fever was of a very infectious type, and, if people from famine districts came to Bombay and spread the fever, the City would find itself in the midst of another plague.

Mr. Pestonji Wadia pointed out that, if influx was not prevented, the already-overcrowded city of Bombay would be still more overcrowded. And he added, "Where should the new arrivals be housed?"

Mr. Shroff, in replying to the various speakers, intimated that he would withdraw the motion, as the purpose for which it was brought forward had been served. The Government had already moved in the matter and was not found in its characteristic lethargy this time, nor did he wish to see the House divided on such an important question.

The proposition having been withdrawn, Dr. Bhalchandra's amendment was put to the vote and carried.

SUGGESTING SURVEILLANCE.

Dr. Viegas next moved "That the President be requested to address Government on the urgent need of a strict surveillance over arrivals into the City from plague-stricken places for a period of ten days." He said that plague did not develope in one two, or three days' time and therefore it was necessary to submit people coming from infected parts to some examination for at least ten days.

Dr. De Monte seconded him, saying that he had the personal experience of a similar instance. Ten days' surveillance was enforced in Bandora and it answered very well.

Mr. Manordas Ramji vehemently opposed the motion. He pointed out that the game was tried when plague first visited them, and out of 1,60,000 people detained only 150 were found to be suffering from plague. To incur an expenditure of maintaining 1,60,000 to detect 150 cases, and to put to annoyance and trouble such a large number, was not justifiable. If they expected plague to be a temporary visitation, and he hoped it was so, such a measure could be excused; but unfortunately plague had a strong hold on the city, and it was not likely to leave it for some five or more years to come. It was therefore not reasonable to suggest surveillance again.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed was of opinion that, in theory, Dr. Viegas' motion looked a desirable one to adopt, but in practice it did not answer the purpose for which it was meant. Human beings alone were not the means of spreading plague, and it was freely stated that merchandize and commodities brought plague-germs with them. But would it not hamper commerce if all imports were put a stop to? With regard to Dr. De Monte's remark he pointed out that Bandora enforced surveillance for three years, yet the plague was raging as much as before the enforcement.

Mr. Hajee Yusuf was of opinion that before trifling with such a question, if Dr. Viegas had paused to consider, he would not have brought forward such a motion.

Mr. C. H. Setalwad said that, however desirable surveillance might be, the public confidence had been shaken. He had personal experience as to how the rules were enforced in Surat, Ahmedabad, Matheran, &c., &c. All natives were required to submit to medical examination, whilst Europeans and their servants were exempted.

Mr. MacDonald: Sir, this requires to be contradicted.

Mr. Setalwad: I make the statement on my own responsibility.

Mr. MacDonald: Such a statement made at this table must be disapproved, sir.

The President ruled that such a controversial point should not have been introduced in the discussion. Dr. Viegas did not want rules which observed racial distinction, and therefore previous working, with regard to the rules, had no bearing on the question before the House.

Mr. Wacha rose to a point of order. He asked the President if Mr. MacDonald was not wrong in interfering while one member was in possession of the chair. It was in his opinion entirely unconstitutional.

Mr. Setalwad having finished his remarks—

Mr. S. D[illegible] was asked [illegible], it would [illegible] such rul[illegible]

Mr. D[illegible] native ge[illegible] to go, as t[illegible] a Saheb's

Mr. Ha[illegible] as "Go to the Doctor." And, if they did not, [illegible] for the Ditto," which meant fees. Hence surveillance meant a field for Doctors to reap their fees.

Mr. K. N. Wadia said that he and the Secretary, Mr. Wadia, went to Mahableshwar. They were submitted to an examination, but Prof. Muller was allowed to go.

Mr. MacDonald understood surveillance to mean that, after arriving in Bombay, the party had to submit himself an examination by a "volunteer," who would visit the house for ten days. He wanted to know what Dr. Veigas meant by surveillance.

Dr. Viegas: Mr. President, may I define it?

The President: Wait till your turn comes for making a reply.

If Dr. Viegas's motion was passed Dr. Bhalchandra would call it a retrograde step. Taking into consideration the difficulties and impracticability of working those rules, His Excellency Lord Sandhurst's Government abolished the rules. Would it now become the Corporation to go to Government and ask them to adopt a retrograde policy? In Poona the strictest measures were adopted, yet it was now worse than Bombay, though even phenyle-baths were resorted to.

On the proposal being put to the vote, only two voted for it, and it was lost by a very large majority.

METERS AND NO-METERS.

On the motion of Mr. Khurshedji, N. Wadya it was resolved: "That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation how it is that 198 bungalows with gardens are supplied with water by meters and 202 in the ordinary way."

THE "MEMORABLE" HOUSES.

Mr. Wadia next moved: "That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation from which of the sections of the Municipal Act relating to buildings, and which of the sections of the Building By-Laws, a house of two compartments, now being built at Chira Bazar opposite the Sonapore Lane, and another house near Dr. Lisboa's Dispensary in the neighbourhood of the above-named house, have been exempted, and whether the line of set-back marked out in the locality has not been enforced in the case of these houses, and, if so, for what reason or reasons." He said that by the correspondence of Dr. Veigas with the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the houses had become memorable. He thought there was some exception made, and he would wait, till the report was submitted to bring forward a resolution.

The proposition was agreed to

THE U. H. H. BUILDINGS.

On the mostion of Mr. S. D. Khote the following two resolutions were passed:—(1). "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether he is aware that the alterations and improvements required under several notices issued to house-owners by the Special Department employed for suppression of plague amount to a practical demolition of the houses ordered to be so altered or improved, inasmuch as the improvements and alterations suggested are drastic in nature, such as the raising of plinths or providing chowks, &c., and that the Municipal Commissioner be further requested to be good enough to report what action he wishes to take in connection with the said notices, and what arrangements he will be pleased to make to provide accommodation for the residents of such "dwellings as have been or might be declared U. H. H."

(2) That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether the Health Department have kept on hand any bullocks which are incapacitated from work, and, if so, how many, and what is the annual cost incurred on their up-keep, feed, etc."

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

Professor Muller proposed:—"That, in the opinion of the Corporation, in all Municipal appointments preference should, wherever possible, be given to men of University education, especially to Graduates." He said that it was now time when the municipality could employ educated persons where formerly they had to employ persons that could do only machine work—probably that sort of work which in the next century they expected to be done by machinery. Though the Corporation had no control over the appointments, however, they might express their opinion.

Mr. Hajee Yusuf seconded the proposition.

Mr. Sundernath Khote hoped that this resolution would not be the means of depriving those already in the service of their proper rights.

Dr. Bhalchandra pointed out that it was only meant to suggest that, whenever possible, educated men might be encouraged.

Dr. Viegas said that, if the Commissioner was at all going to accord any consideration to the resolution, he must see that the graduates began from the first step of the ladder.

Dr. Ismail thought it was waste of breath on Dr. Veigas's part when the proposition was not suggested in reference to any one.

Mr. Vacha: Sir, it trembles at this proposition. They say University education breathes sedition. Then are you going to introduce sedition into the Municipality? (Laughter.)

The motion was agreed to.

THE BUILDING BYLAWS AGAIN.

After some discussion the following motion of Dr. Viegas was passed:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report, in consultation with the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer, what modifications, if any, are necessary in the Building By laws in the interest of public health."

This concluded the business before the meeting.

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

LAST evening Major Bannerman, I.M.S., Director of the Plague Research Laboratory at Government House, Parel, delivered a lecture on "Plague Inoculation and what it has accomplished amongst the plague-striken community," under the auspices of the Wilson College Literary Society. The college hall was crowded by students and others. The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, presided.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins having introduced Major Bannerman, the latter proceeded with his lecture. He said that he had divided the lecture into two parts, the first dealing with inoculation and the other with what had been accomplished by it amongst the plague-stricken communities. By means of diagrams he pointed out the difference between tetanus, cholera and plague bacillus, and explained the difficulty of determining at present the various seeds of the diseases. The lecturer explained how the young germs were contracted by coming in contact with affected persons and made to grow under careful culture. He said that, if dead germs were inoculated into a person, the plague would not follow. If a person had one attack of the disease, he was, under very exceptional circumstances, liable to a second attack. The body of such a person after the first attack had become "salted" and was impervious to the disease. With regard to vaccination for plague, the lecturer remarked that they were at present in much the same position as they had been a century ago when vaccination for smallpox was discoverd. Major Bannerman then described the manner in which persons first inoculated were subject to plague symptoms and how Professor Haffkine had succeeded in killing the germs, by artificial means, by injecting its poison into the human body. The injection of such a poison stirred up the system, so that it was prevented from nourishing the plague germs. The lecturer then dwelt upon the manner in which Professor Haffkine's plague prophylactic was prepared and inoculated, adding that in vaccination living germs were dealt with, whereas in plague vaccination dead seeds were only injected, which could not live in the human system. Coming to the second part of his lecture Major Bannerman gave in detail the effect of inoculation and its beneficial results in the Byculla jail. It would be impossible, said the lecturer, to give general statistics of Bombay owing to its enormous population, but in up-country places it had been found possible to do so. Major Bannerman gave particulars of the results of inoculation at Damaun, Lanauli and Kirkee. At the last place the epidemic broke out amongst the followers of the Royal Artillery. These followers were living in better conditions than many villagers. A cordon was established at that place and, when all measures failed, inoculation was resorted to. 671 persons were inoculated and 859 not inoculated. Amongst the former there had been 32 attacks and 17 deaths, giving a death rate of 2·5 per cent, while amongst the latter there had been 142 attacks and 98 deaths, or a mortality of 11·4 per cent. Referring to the outbreak amongst the men of the 26th Madras Infantry at Belgaum, the lecturer said that after the sepoys had been inoculated there had only been two attacks, both of which recovered, whereas before the inoculation there had been 78 cases. He then compared the attacks in that regiment with those of the the native population of the town during the second epidemic, proving the efficacy of the inoculation. The lecturer in conclusion exhorted the same audience to take the bull by the horns and preach inoculation in Bombay to save it from getting into the state as Poona.

The chairman in moving a vote of [illegible] the lecturer, said that they all felt the greatest gratitude to Major Bannerman for his interesting and practical lecture. It had brought within their knowledge many matters which would entirely dispel the prejudices against inoculation. The chairman was so thoroughly convinced of it, that he gladly offered himself to Major Bannerman as one of his patients for inoculation. He asked the students to combine, and bind themselves to wage war against their common enemy, the plague, vigorous and victorious war; to go amongst their less fortunate fellow citizens and remove all the prejudices, which were partly due to their ignorance, and then they would restore this city to the prosperity which once belonged to her.

The vote was carried with acclamation.

MESSRS. GREAVES, COTION AND CO.'S MILLS.

ORDINARY general meetings of the six mill companies, managed by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., were held, yesterday, at the registered office, in Forbes Street. Mr. J. R. Greaves, chairman of the board of directors, presided at each of the meetings, which unanimously adopted the directors' reports and passed the audited accounts, the other resolutions passed being in conformity with the recommendations of the directors of each company.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

This was the twenty-second ordinary general meeting of the company, of which the directors were Messrs. J. R. Greaves, D. Gostling, H. A. H. Payne, and H. Kreis. The directors' report was as follows:—

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1899. The year under report has been one of very narrow margin between the prices of cotton and yarn, chiefly owing to the supply of yarn, especially in the China Markets, being greatly in excess of the demand. It is likely that this state of affairs may continue for some time until the large stocks in China find an outlet, which will be induced, probably, by a more settled condition in the interior of China. This unsatisfactory position has been aggravated by the increased cost of production at the mill caused by short working as so many of the work-people have been absent owing to plague and other causes. The result of the year's working is a gross profit of Rs. 122-4-3, but the usual charge for depreciation, Rs. 1,60,484, causes this small profit to become a net loss of Rs. 1,60,361-11-9. The company's reserve fund amounts to Rs. 56,131-5-4, but your directors cannot recommend any dividend to be paid from it in face of the nett loss accrued. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 33,55,830 and the cotton stored in godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. R. Gilbert and J. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. H. A. H. Payne and H. Kreis were invited to join the board, and you will be requested to confirm their appointments. Mr. J. D. Inverarity on proceeding to England resigned his appointment; Messrs. R. Gilbert and J. Spinner retire by rotation in accordance with clause 88 of the Articles of Association but are eligible for re-election.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY.

This was the seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the company, of which the directors were Messrs J. R. Greaves, H. A. H. Payne, and H. Kreis. The directors' report was as follows:—

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1899. The year under report has been one of very narrow margin between the prices of cotton and yarn, chiefly owing to the supply of yarn, especially in the China Markets, being greatly in excess of the demand. It is likely that this state of affairs may continue for some time until the large stocks in China find an outlet, which will be induced, probably, by a more settled condition in the interior of China. This unsatisfactory position has been aggravated by the increased cost of production at the mill caused by short working, as so many of the work-people have been absent owing to plague and other causes. The result of the year's working is a gross profit of Rs. 11,046-10-9, but the usual charge for depreciation, Rs. 62,829, causes this profit to become a net loss of Rs. 1,782-5-3. The company's reserve fund amounts to Rs. 2,66,507-15-2 and your directors pass the amount of the net loss to the debit of the reserve fund. They also recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum wholly payable from the reserve fund, which will absorb Rs. 33,000, leaving the amount of Rs. 1,81,725-9-11 remaining to the credit of the reserve fund. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 14,79,500, and the cotton stored in the godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. R. Gilbert and J. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. H. A. H. Payne and H. Kreis were invited to join the board, and you will be requested to confirm their appointments. Mr. J. D. Inverarity on proceeding to England resigned his appointment; Messrs. R. Gilbert and J. Spinner retire by rotation in accordance with clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY.

This was the sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the company, the directors of which were Messrs. J. R. Greaves, H. A. H. Payne, and H. Kreis. The directors' report stated:—

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1899. The year under report has been one of very narrow margin between the prices of cotton and yarn, chiefly owing to the supply of yarn, especially in the China Markets, being greatly in excess of the demand. It is likely that this state of affairs may continue for some time until the large stocks in China find an outlet, which will be induced, probably, by a more settled condition in the interior of China. This unsatisfactory position has been aggravated by the increased cost of production at the mill caused by short working, as so many of the work-people have been absent owing to plague and other causes. The result of the year's working is a gross profit of Rs. 34,720-1-7, but the usual charge for depreciation, Rs. 42,500, causes this profit to become a net loss of Rs. 7,779-14-5. The company's reserve fund amounts to Rs. 2,39,185-7-10 and your directors pass the amount of the net loss to the debit of the reserve fund. They also recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum wholly payable from the reserve fund, which will absorb Rs. 17,500, leaving the amount of Rs. 2,13,905-9-5 remaining to the credit of the reserve fund. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 10,44,200, and the cotton stored in the godown at Colaba is covered against risk of fire. Messes. R. Gilbert and J. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. H. A. H. Payne and H. Kreis were invited to join the board, and you will be requested to confirm their appointments. Mr. N. C. Macleod resigned his appointment; Mr. H. Kreis retires from the board in accordance with clause 89 of the Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

This was the eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the company, its directors being Messrs. J. R. Greaves, D. Gostling, E. R. Smetham, and Byramjee Nasserwanjee Seervai. The directors' report stated:—

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1899. The year under report has been one of very narrow margin between the prices of cotton and yarn, chiefly owing to the supply of yarn, especially in the China Markets, being greatly in excess of the demand. It is likely that this state of affairs may continue for some time until the large stock in China find an outlet, which will be induced, probably, by a more settled condition in the interior of China. This unsatisfactory position has been aggravated by the increased cost of production at the mill caused by short working, as so many of the work-people have been absent owing to plague and other causes. At times the narrow margin disappeared altogether, but it was less costly to continue working rather than to stop the company's mill. The loss on the year's working amounts to Rs. 29,745-15-9, to which must be added the usual amount set aside for depreciation, Rs. 65,621, thus bringing the total loss for the year to Rs. 95,366-15-9. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 14,82,500, and the cotton stored in the godown at Colaba is covered against risk of fire. Mr. D. Gostling retires by rotation in accordance with clause 89 of the articles of association, but is eligible for re-election.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

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NOTES,

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODARMAL.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 24.

YESTERDAY'S allotments of Indian Council Bills in London amounted to Rs. 37,50,000, of which Rs. 31,60,000 were to Calcutta, Rs. 3,50,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 2,40,000 to Madras; the rate obtained was 1s 3 31-32d, at which 3 per cent. of the tenders were accepted. Of Telegraphic Transfers there were Rs. 2,50,000 allotted to Calcutta, at 1s. 4d., 4 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. It was announced that 40 lakhs will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d.

Consols advanced 5-16 per cent. yesterday in London, to 106 1-4. French Rentes remained at 100; but Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower, at 25·25 frs. Indian sterling loan advanced 1-2 per cent. to 113 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities, 3-16 per cent, to £66 1-16. Discount on short London Bills at 3months' sight was quoted at 3 1-2 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 5-8 per cent. Bar silver was unchanged at 27 9-16d. per oz.; while in New York the metal was 1-8 cent lower, at 60 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·86 1-2 dollars. Some £75,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 35 1-2 s. per 4-16lbs., September-October shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, in a firm market; Linseed at 41 1-2s. same shipment, to the same port, business done via the Canal, market firm.

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 4,000 bales, and the Imports 3,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-16d, to 3 1-2d per lb; and American arrivals 1-32d all round, extreme quotations being 3 31-64d. for August, and 325-64 for December-January delivery. The Manchester market was quiet at closing.

Ready Mid.-Uplands was again quoted in New York at 6 5-16 cents per lb.; August Futures advanced 13 points, to 5·86 cents, and December 6 points, to 6·13 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales.

Locally the Cotton Market continues strong in tone. Exporters bought only 200 bales to-day; and the mills, 1,350 bales. Forward quotations are given at Rs. 189 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 150 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January; Rs. 162 for "Good" Bhawnugger, for May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices for the former are 1-2 an lower, but are unchanged for the latter. The tone of the former market is weak, and that of the latter strong.

The rain continues to hold off in the districts, this mornings telegraphic advices reporting a fall of but 86 cents. at Amraoti, 16 cents at Khangaon, and 5 cents at Barsi. Prices of food grains are rising in the Dharwar district; the crops are suffering therefrom too little rain, as well as in the other districts generally. The cotton plants at Khangaon are doing well in the low grounds but are poor on the high land.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,809	bales.
Wheat	16,409	cwts.
Linseed	3,633	"
Rapeseed	8,833	"
Poppyseed	1,877	"
Castorseed	833	"
Rice	54,319	"

FREIGHTS.—Only a few small lots have been done to-day, for Antwerp, ready shipment, per s. s. Idar, at 18s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter have been scarce, but a moderate amount of Bank Wire was reported, for both near and more forward delivery, at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 3 31-32d. respectively. The market closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rs.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs	1·70 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quiet but steady, rates were quoted to-day at 99 1-2 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for both Cash and the Settlement, and 94 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—Central India Mill are Rs. 25 lower; James Greaves, Rs. 10; and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 15

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 25.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

255-93—Little and Co and Thakordas D and C—Sale Mahomed Jafferbhoy and others vs Lady Janbai and others—Mulji and R. Pestonji R and K. and Little and Co.

275-95—Little and Co—Sale Mohomed Jafferbhoy vs Lady Janbai—Muljee and R.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Appeals.

1032 and 385-98—Crawford B and Co—George K Henrichs and others vs Karim Nensey—Payne G S and Co

1033 and 117-99—Maganlal and Co—Chabildas Ramdas vs Dulubdas Balmukandas—R P Bharucha.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.)

Long Causes.

609-97—Nanu and H—Raghunath Makund vs Lukmishanker Pranshanker and others—Bicknell M and M.

603-98—Crawford B and Co—Forbes, Forbes and Co vs Allibhai Moolla Hassanalli and others—Little and Co.

517-98—Maganlal and Co—Hookmajee Bhootajee vs Ramlal Megiraj and others—Bhaishanker and K.

485-98—Matubhai and J—Manmohandas Dayaldass vs Narrondas Calliandas and others—Crawford B and Co and Craigie L and O.

494-97—Pestonji R and K—Hari Raghoba Thackur and another vs Khimbhai and others—Chitnis M and M.

For further direction and cost on Commrs. report.

339-81—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs C E Farran Ag A G—E F Nicholson, Pestonjee R and K, and M M Munshi.

613-98—Matubhai J and M—Gullapudi Chima Narshinham vs Purshotum Bhimjee and another—Little and Co.

505-98—Edgelow G and W—Bai Diwalibai vs Bai Shamoore and others—Ardashir H and D and Payne G and S.

396-98—Hiralal M and M—Brijranglal Makhananlal and others vs Chunilal Premchand—Muljee and H.

254-98—Payne G and S—Jugmohundas Vandravandas vs Bavli alias Tulja Lakshmi—Chitnis M and M.

744-98—K B Mehta—Bai Goolbanoo and another vs Khodadad Aspandiar and another—K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

458-97—Craigie, L and O—Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vithal Vaidya and others—K J Mantri and Sorabjee and J. Part heard.

249-98—R P Bharucha—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Thackersey Gella and others—Payne G and S and Nanu and H.

602-98—Payne G and S—Eduljee Cowasjee Madon and others vs Shevjee Narang and others—Chitnis M and M.

711-98—Hiralal M and M—Hajrabai and another vs Asiatbai and others—Dikshit and D and Khandas and S.

57-99—Matubai and J—Peroy F Fischer vs Thorwald Eilorson and another—H J R Hemming.

266-99—Nanu and H—Perozbai and others vs Heerjee Hunsraj—Madhowjee Virjee.

267-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Kikabhoy Abdulally—Tyabjee D and Co.

528-96—Edgelow G and W—Manockchand Kupurchand vs Baldevdas Mobokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K.

616-95—Manshuklal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

86-97—Crawford B and Co—Rehimtoola Khairaj and others vs Shamrao Pandurang and others—S P J A and Little and Co. Part heard.

673-97—Wadia and G—Girdhardas Ganshamdas vs Jeewandas Vandrawandas—Little and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

13-99—Little and Co—Valbai widow vs Tejpal Veeram and others—Nanu and H.

14-99—Bicknell M and M—Dharamsey Laljee vs Motibai—Sorabjee and J.

6-98—Bhaishanker and K—Kesarbai alias Sakarbai vs Dewjee Moorarjee—Tyabjee D and Co.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 12th August, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate this year.	Aggregate last year. Inc. Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	988	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	38,558	36,921	1,637	...	32,955	...
Goods ...	75,098	51,638	23,462	...	73,258	...
Other earnings ...	5,838	3,981	1,907	...	3,217	...
Total for week	1,19,544	92,538	27,006	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	6,85,651	5,76,221	...	...	1,09,430	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—August 17, at Mussoorie, N-W P, the wife of Captain Charles Bailey, 18th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

COOPER—August 11, at Mainpuri, the wife of Frank A Cooper, of a daughter.

SCHRODER—August 3, at Dehra Dun, the wife of E Schroder, Meona Indigo Concern, of a daughter.

WALSH—August 13, at Murree, the wife of A R Walsh, Executive Engineer, State Railways, of a son.

DEATH.

PASSANAH—August 19, at Jhansi, Henry George Passanah, Executive Engineer.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1899.

NOTHING that has been written by the most acrid critic of the education given to the people in the schools and colleges of India could exceed the whole-souled denunciation of English educational measures by Sir John Gorst, Vice-President of the Council which has supreme administrative charge of that education. The occasion was the first presentation of prizes to the scholars of the Countess of Warwick's Secondary and Technical School in Essex, established by that capable and energetic lady to encourage secondary education amongst an exclusively agricultural population and raise the standard of rural education. The success achieved has been remarkable, and received a full measure of praise from Sir John, who said it was an example to the country of what might be effected in making education minister to the special circumstances of those for whose benefit it is intended. In England the system of education thrust on the rural districts had its origin in the cities, and it is utterly unsuited to the needs of country boys and girls. They are taught reading and writing and—that "most useless of all branches of knowledge"—grammar, but are told nothing of what is grown in the fields. They are kept at school in the summer and harvest time, while in Switzerland they are employed in outdoor occupations, giving them health and strength, the schools being open all the winter. French country children are taught to read and write, but their intelligence is brought out by the teachers who take them into the fields and lanes and tell them something about what they find there. The Vice-President of the Council of Education has satisfied himself that there is enormous room for a revolution in rural teaching in England; but he is satisfied that it will never be effected by officials in London, or by Parliament. Recalling what he said, not long since, in the House of Commons, that the squires and the farmers are the greatest enemies of education in the country, he added sarcastically, that he never said that they are not fully justified in obstructing education as it now is. He even went so far to say that if he were a labouring man he would do his best to keep his children out of school in the summer, and let them get strong and hardy instead of shutting them up in school to learn grammar and arithmetic.

Sir John Gorst says very truly that the Education Department is anxious for reform, and the Government is willing that it should be introduced: it is centralisation at Westminster and the obstruction of Parliament that make it impossible to get anything done. Sir John's recommendation is that the people themselves, with the County Councils, should make experiments, which, if successful, they could press Parliament to make general. The ardent gentlemen who flatter themselves that, if Parliament would only look into every detail of Indian administration, the work of reform would go merrily on in this country would do well to hear what the Vice-President of the Education Department says as to the impossibility of gaining the ear of that august assembly for matters of vital importance to the people of the United Kingdom: "When anyone stood up," said Sir John, "as I have done during the last few years, constantly thinking about the education which the British people are receiving, one is reminded, by irresistible facts which come to him in his London office, of the inferiority of the education compared with that given in France, Germany, Holland and Switzerland, and other competing countries on the Continent—not to say the United States. The feeling, after all these have been brought to his attention, is one almost of despair, because one finds how utterly powerless any Government and Minister in London is to effect real reform in the education of the people." Lest this be found too depressing for those of us who believe, not altogether without some grounds, that whatever is English cannot be improved upon, it is only fair to say that, almost simultaneously with Sir John Gorst's condemnation of a system that handicaps us when we have to deal with German or Swiss or American competition, Lord Rosebery at Epsom was blessing the English educational system as something which entitles us to look down on all others with scorn. It is true he referred more particularly to the Public Schools when he claimed for British Schools that, though they may teach less than similar institutions in Germany and Switzerland, they train boys to be men, who, if they cannot speak a number of foreign languages, can hold their own in whatever part of the world they are set down. That is the old saying about the battle of Waterloo being won in the play-grounds of Eton in a new setting. It is consoling, and even cheering, to hear such graceful things said when the Vice-President of the Education Department declares, with an emphasis and sincerity which are scarcely to be looked for in Lord Rosebery's soothing phrases, that the education which the British people are receiving is distinctly inferior to that given in all the competing Continental nations, and in the United States. If that indeed be the case—and there can be no higher authority on such a question than Sir John Gorst—what must be our educational plight in India, where the English system was imported from Home to be planted in a foreign soil to acclimatise itself as best it may?

WE are threatened with more controversy on the subject of the Elgin marbles, those artistic relics of ancient Greece which the grandfather of our late viceroy carried to England early in the century. The cry of vandalism has again been heard and there are people so perverse as to accuse our nation of dishonesty in still keeping possession of them. There is nothing dishonest in retaining what has been bought and paid for, unless it be stolen property, and Lord Elgin did not steal the marbles. When British Ambassador at Constantinople in the early years of the century he obtained the permission of the Porte to remove them. They cost him over fifty thousand pounds—a very high, not to say incredible, figure—and he sold them to the Government of that day that they might be preserved in the British Museum, the consideration being £36,000, very much less than cost-price. From the charge of vandalism Lord Elgin defended himself in his memorable pamphlet. He argued that by carrying the marbles away he saved them from destruction, and, though some may have little artistic value, the bulk of them are calculated to be more useful, from an educational point of view, where they now rest than if sent back to the Parthenon. The destruction of the Parthenon and its treasures, according to his Lordship's argument, was being rapidly carried on and there was no prospect of their being cared for. To carry them off was to save them from wanton destruction and to preserve them for the benefit of posterity. It was shown that, in the fifty years immediately preceding Lord Elgin's appointment to the British Embassy in Turkey, four figures had entirely disappeared from the west pediment and others had been much injured. The frieze was suffering in the same way; and the Athenians of that day thought that they heard the sculptures that were removed groaning for the fate of those that were left behind. A further justification of Lord Elgin's action is said to be supplied by the additional deterioration which the sculptures that were left in position have suffered since his time. Those who would hold on to the treasures claim that conclusive evidence on this point can be obtained by an examination of the two series of cases of the west frieze of the Parthenon in the Museum, while a careful comparison of photographs made in 1897 with the casts taken so recently as in 1872 shows further lamentable injuries—partly in the loss of particular fragments, and partly in the scaling away of the original surface. It is claimed that Lord Elgin's agents refrained to a large extent from taking sculptures whose removal would involve injury to the surrounding architecture and took casts of the west frieze, leaving the south-west angle metope in its place. It is as well to know that there is another side to the question. All who have seen the fearful disfigurement of what was the most beautiful building in Europe, caused by the ruthless removal of the magnificent sculptures that once adorned the Parthenon, will not consider the term vandalism misapplied. The figures in question had remained intact and *in situ* since the age of Pericles to that of Lord Elgin—some centuries: over two thousand years. Roman, Goth, Hun, Slav, and Turk had spared them. Lord Elgin came and they are there in their beauty no more. The Parthenon remains, as his agents left it, bereft of its crowning ornaments, with huge rents marring its pure lines. Those who talk glibly of the deterioration of the marble under the action of the Greek climate should explain how it came to pass that the climate in question had left them intact for forty centuries, and only began to have an evil influence in 1872. They would also do well to inquire into the cause of the anxiety of the Museum authorities as to the deleterious action of the London atmosphere. The sulphuric acid, which has eaten away the surface of the stonework of the Houses of Parliament, has not refrained from attempting the same kindly office for the Elgin marbles. Chemical washes mitigate the damage, but they do not give assured protection. If the seventh Earl of Elgin had not passed that way ninety years ago, these marbles would now be where Phidias placed them, and the Parthenon would not be disfigured by the hideous rents that arrest the attention and arouse the indignation of every man of artistic feeling that sets foot on the Acropolis.

THE newly-issued Administration and Progress Report of the Civil Medical Institutions in the City of Bombay is satisfactory, both as a record of successful treatment and as of the growing popularity of such institutions. St. George's Hospital comes first on the list, and we notice that Colonel Boyd, the senior physician and surgeon, is still urging the early undertaking of the improvements that have been so frequently advocated, and for so many years. The physician further places on record a tribute to Captain Hojel, I. M. S., which everyone who has been a patient in the hospital will endorse, wherein he acknowledges the tact and ability which Dr. Hojel showed in the performance of his duties, which included attendance on the plague patients admitted into the huts in connection with the hospital. In the report of the J. J. Hospital, Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, I. M. S., reproduces some medical notes by Captain Childe, I. M. S., on the result of his treatment of cases of tubercle and phthisis, both of which had been steadily increasing for some years past, during which the percentage of cures has also grown. Dr. Childe believes in fresh-air treatment for such diseases, but he acknowledges that the patients are most unwilling to adopt this form of treatment or to believe in its efficacy. Consequently extensive trials of creosote and guiacol were carried out, and, although early cases were undoubtedly benefited, the treatment was found inefficacious in advanced cases. The experiment proved that there is no apparent superiority of the system adopted over other and well-recognised methods. In his concluding remarks on the institution, Dr. Hatch says: "It is hampered by a large number of chronic invalids, who are not only quite out of place there, but occupy large and valuable space and tend to cause overcrowding." There seems to Colonel Hatch great need of a hospital for incurables in the city of Bombay. The group of institutions under the charge of Major Dimmock, I. M. S., show a great total of successfully-performed operations, while Major Dyson at the Opthalmic Hospital, Colonel Henderson at the Gokaldas Tejpal, Dr. (Miss) Benson at the Cama Hospital and its allied institutions, and the medical officers of the other smaller hospitals, send in satisfactory reports. Almost every report asks for improvements and alterations in various particulars, all being apparently important from a sanitary point of view. Many of the complaints may be found in previous reports, some of them oft-repeated. But we doubt if they are likely to avail much until the days of plague and famine shall have long been left behind.

[redacted] are [redacted] ency [redacted] er in [redacted] these [redacted] rable, [redacted] very [redacted] distributed and is much wanted in the majority of districts. Karachi now reports that her cattle are weak, and that some crops have been damaged by insects and dust-storms. Kharif has suffered from low inundation, and, though growing crops are flourishing, fodder is scarce in eight talukas. Shikarpur now reports fodder insufficient, though cattle so far are in good condition. Prices have risen owing to deficiency of water and scarcity in Cutch. Kharif crops are suffering in three talukas of Hyderabad (Sind); water-supply is deficient throughout the district, fodder is scarce, and cattle are dying in four talukas; five talukas of Thar and Parkar doling out relief. Rainfall has been deficient throughout the whole of Ahmedabad collectorate, sowing has been again retarded, the crops have withered, and fodder is entirely insufficient. In Kaira the cattle are being fed on leaves. Transplantation has been stopped, and, though agricultural stock is still healthy, fodder is now getting scarce. Agricultural operations in Broach are at a standstill, and prospects generally are declared to be gloomy. Rain is wanted throughout the Surat district, where rice-seedlings are withered and rice-land has been sown with jowari and other crops. But at the present time Surat seems best off of all districts, reporting, as it does, standing crops in fair condition, fodder sufficient, and the condition of agricultural stock good. Thana received rain and began transplanting, but this has since been stopped. The condition of the fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Kolaba is somewhat more fortunate: reporting fodder sufficient, and cattle healthy, though more rain is desired. The fodder supply at Nasik is running short and rising in price, all operations being again suspended. Ahmednager has little to complain of, whilst Sholapur declares prospects of rabi crops to be slightly improved. Satara, too, owns that the standing crops in some places have benefited. Bijapur cries out anxiously for rain, as cattle are growing lean and the people of Badami apprehended scarcity within a few days. Belgaum district water-supply is failing and fodder is growing dearer. Dharwar has not yet begun to feel the pinch very much, but may do, now that the rains again hold off and rats are growing more than ordinarily destructive. Kanara is busy weeding and transplanting, having completed sowing operations. Below the ghats there has been more rain than was wanted: above them, less. Generally speaking, however, Kanara has cause for rejoicing. Over the presidency there is no improvement on the week.

ONLY a slight rise in the death-rate is noticed in this week's Health Report of the City of Bombay. The total mortality has moved from 611 to 635, which is equivalent to an annual death-rate of 37·52 per thousand. Plague was responsible for 64 deaths as compared with 71 last week; but to phthisis 94 deaths were attributed against 60, and 100 to affections of the respiratory organs against 45. Smallpox fell from eleven to six, and measles from eleven to seven. Plague remains for the most part confined to the Fort and wards in the native town, only nine fatal cases having occurred in the Fort and Lower Colaba. Of these six occurred in the northern portion of the Fort; Mandvi and Umerkhadi also claiming six each, a total which has not been exceeded by any division. According to the Special Plague Officer, of the entire number of cases discovered in the city, only seventeen appear to have been imported. The number of arrivals in Bombay exceeded that of departures by 3,716, so that the rush of people to Bombay, from more acutely affected districts, appears to be particularly brisk. The hospital reports show that, in the week ended Saturday last, 158 patients were under treatment at the plague hospital, the recoveries and deaths therein being 15 and 31, respectively. Between August 2nd and August 9th some 157 persons were inoculated in the city, and of these eight were inoculated for the second time. Still a very small percentage of population have applied for the prophylactic, the total being only 35,700 out of 8,22,000. As regards the progress of plague in mofussil districts, it is shown that four villages in the Nasik District imported plague from the chief town, and two villages were completely evacuated, as also were four in the Poona District. Belgaum has resorted very freely to inoculation, setting a good example to Poona and Nasik. One new village in the Dharwar District is reported infected, the apparent cause being the surreptitious entry of a woman from an infected village. With regard to Hyderabad (Sind), now in a state of panic, it seems that the recrudescence was preceded by a striking mortality among rats. The people, thereupon, vacated the infected quarter, but not without concealing many of their plague attacks and deaths.

IT is notified in yesterday's "Government Gazette" that a new rule has been prescribed under the Indian Factories Act, requiring every ring-throstle-frame, flyer-throstle-frame and doubling frame shall be protected by a guard, the make and form of which is duly laid down in the notification.

CAPTAIN P. ASHWORTH, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Madras Government, has been appointed to officiate, without prejudice to his appointment, for Mr. J. H. Heaven, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, who has been granted one month's privilege leave.

MR. W. W. DREW, I. C. S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

MR. H. W. KEYS, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

CAPTAIN J. W. B. MEREWETHER, acting Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 7th July 1899.

LIEUTENANT R. L. BENWELL, I.S.C., and Lieutenant H. Herrick, R.A.M.C., have been appointed on Plague duty at Poona. Captain H. A. L. Howell, R.A.M.C., has been appointed on Plague duty in Bombay City, and Major J. R. Burrows, M.D., R.A.M.C., is appointed on Plague duty in Belgaum Cantonment.

LIEUTENANT G. M. WHEELER, Plague Supervising Officer in the district of Satara, has been appointed a Special Magistrate, and invested within the limits of that district, with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class in respect to offences under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 also with power to try in a summary way, under Section 260 (*a*) of the Code, all offences under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and with power to take cognizance of such offences upon complaint, upon police reports and without complaint.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Aug. 22 was 635, giving a death-rate of 37·52 per annum per thousand as against 45·62 the corresponding period of last year, and 40·87 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 52 died from fevers; 64, plague; 6, small-pox; 7, measles; 2, cholera; 94, phthisis; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 100, affections of the respiratory organs; 39, diarrhœa; 32, dysentery; 42, still-born; 28, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 21; Brahmin, 13; Lingaet, 1; Hindu of other caste, 301; Hindu outcaste, 84; Musalman, 151; Parsee, 27; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 20; Eurasian, 6; European, 5; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown races, 3. The total number of births was 205 as against 232 the corresponding period of last year, and 261 the average over the past five years.

IN connection with the project for a European Sanitarium in Simla, says the "C. and M. Gazette", it is interesting to notice last year's work at the Eden Sanitarium at Darjeeling, the success of which institution suggested, we understand, the idea of a similar one for Simla to Colonel B. Franklin, I. M. S., to whose initiative the Simla project is due. The number of patients admitted into the Eden Sanitarium was higher last year than an in any preceding year, 313 adults and 63 children having been treated, compared with 291 adults and 65 children in the previous year. The daily average number of patients rose from 37 to 42. There are seven free beds in the Eden, four of which are maintained for the benefit of the qenefit of the Calcutta hospitals, and three for children, which are supported by three Memorial Funds. The daily average number of free patients was about five. We believe that free wards will also be made available in the Simla Sanitarium. It has been decided, as a result of an inspection by Sir John Woodburn, and Colonel T. H. Hendley, I. M. S. Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Benegal, to considerably enlarge the Darjeeling Sanitarium, by addingl a new block containing an operating-room, our of bed-rooms for patients and quarters for two nurses, at an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 from Provincial Funds. This grant the Lieutenant-Governor makes subject to the condition that sick persons be admitted at all times of the year, that patients who are unable to pay the usual charges be admitted and treated free of cost, and that the Committee bear the cost of equipment of the new block. It would be a pity if the current season were allowed to close without some definite scheme being worked out for the European hospital at Simla, but to judge from the present rate of progress, there seems little prospect of this.

SINCE he crossed the frontier two years ago, writes the Allahabad paper, Captain Deasy has travelled some 5,300 miles, and has made complete surveys of all the country he has traversed. This most important work was done in the valley of the Yarkand River, where after three failures and in face of great physical and climatic difficulties he succeeded in surveying a large tract of previously unexplored country from the west end of Raskam to Kosaral. This part of the valley had been crossed at several points by previous travellers, but the course of the river had never been explored, and Captain Deasy's observations will correct existing maps in many material points. Captain Deasy was twice frostbitten during the expedition, and his party suffered much from hardship and exposure. From the Polu Gorge, where the traveller was turned back by the Chinese, Captain Deasy had to find his way back to Ladakh without guides. It is clear from his account of the attitude of the Chinese in Eastern Turkistan that until the British representative in these parts is given an escort and invested with somewhat greater dignity than attaches to Mr. Macartney's present office Russian travellers are likely to be treated with greater consideration than English. During his long absence Captain Deasy met Europeans twice—a Swedish missionary at Yarkand, and the little Mission colony in Kashgar

SOME correspondence, writes the Lahore paper, has taken place as to the expense subaltern officers will be put to by the proposed cold weather exercises, and the increased cost of living in India has been commented on. It is interesting and instructive to recall that a hundred years ago the aspirants for military service under the East India Company received only five pagodas per month and free quarters, or ten pagodas, finding their own lodgings, the former being most in favour. Of these five pagodas, two were paid by the Cadet to a *dubash*, one to the servants of the Mess and one to the *dhobie* and the barber; thus one pagoda remained over, to feed and clothe the future leaders of the company's troops. That the authorities did not consider there was any undue parsimony in the above, will be seen from a minute of Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras, (who had himself been on the above rate of pay), bearing date 1826, to the effect that the Court of Directors of the East India Company themselves were the chief destroyers of discipline by authorising all subalterns of the army to receive full batta and command allowance. Sir Thomas stated:—"The subaltern is never taught economy; he starts with extravagant notions and never afterwards becomes sober. You may, in fact, pay as high as you please; if you pay on a wrong principle you will never have contentment or discipline."

TURNING from the lowest rung of the regimental ladder to the highest, we find the following words of wisdom not altogether unworthy of notice to-day, among His Excellency the Governors memoranda:—"After the Commander-in-Chief, there is no officer whose authority it is of so much importance to uphold as that of the regimental commanding officer of a native corps; for on the respect which he maintains rests the subordination of the Native Army and the very existence of our dominion in India. The authority he once possessed has, with the view of checking abuses, been so much divided that there is too little left anywhere to command respect. Part of his former power should be restored to him; and he should receive such allowances as will enable him to make an appearance suitable to his rank in the eyes of natives and of the European officers." These are not the views of a Civilian Governor, but one who fought his way, in forty years, from Ensign to Major-General, K. C. B., and Baronet. In these days of an educated native soldiery such remarks deserve even more consideration than at the period when they were penned.

GENERAL FIGUEREO, the Vice-President, has accepted the Presidency of the Dominican Republic. He retains the present Ministry.

SIR E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, at an audience on July 30, obtained an Irade for the three electrical concessions—one for traction and one for lighting at Salonica, and one for traction at Smyrna.

THE latest returns show that the *referendum* on the Commonwealth Bill in Victoria has resulted in the recording of 151,352 votes for the measure and 9,656 against it. These figures are practically final.

ACCORDING to advices received in New York from San Domingo, two of the assassins of General Heureaux have been captured and shot. The country is said to be quiet, and no movement of troops is in progress.

MR. EDJAR, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, died suddenly on July 31. Mr. Thomas Bain, Liberal member for Wentworth, in the Ontario Assembly, has been chosen Speaker. He has previously been chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

IN the Dominion House of Commons on July 29 Sir C. Tupper urged the Government to reduce the royalty on the output of gold in the Yukon. Mr. Sifton, in reply, held out no hope that the Government would reduce the royalty in the near future, as it was desirable that the Yukon district should pay for its own administration.

THE Grand Duke Michael, the new Czarevitch, has been appointed colonel-in-chief of the 93rd Irkutsk Regiment of Infantry, a command which was held by his deceased brother. This regiment, as well as the 5th Battery Horse Artillery of the Guard and the 129th Bessarabian Regiment, has received the name of "Czarevitch Michael."

MR. SEDDON, the New Zealand Colonial Treasurer, in delivering his Budget statement, said that the year closed with a surplus of 490,000*l*. The ordinary revenue exceeded the estimate by 207,500*l*., which included customs 37,000*l*., land and income tax 23,500*l*., railways 95,500*l*., territorial revenue 46,800*l*., and other heads nearly 22,000*l*. Compared with the result of the preceding year the revenue showed an increase of 198,800*l*.

ACCORDING to a despatch from Houston, Texas, Mr. Bailey, member of the House of Representatives, has declared, in an interview, that he is fully persuaded that the United States Government has entered into a full agreement for an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain. Mr. Bailey thought that the reason the agreement was not published to the world was that, for political reasons, the President was afraid to make it known.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL'S REPLY.

NOT MADE PUBLIC.

LONDON, AUGUST, 24.

The text of the reply from the Transvaal to Mr Chamberlain's despatch has reached the Colonial Office, but nothing has transpired in London regarding its contents.

Telegrams from the Cape, however, confirm yesterday's forecast, and add that President Kruger demands the abandonment of British suzerainty over the Transvaal.

THE CHINESE IN THE PHILLIPINES.

News from Manila states that General Otis has applied the Chinese exclusion law to the Phillipines.

AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA.

Mr. Conger has been specially commissioned by the United States' Government to visit the ports in China and investigate the causes of the decrease in American trade.

His tour will be made on board the American warship Prince Town.

COLONEL SCHNEIDER AND THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The message regarding Colonel Schneider's letter to the "Figaro" has been telegraphically mutilated between Paris and London.

Colonel Schneider characterized the letter referred to by Major Cuignet as a complete forgery, and states that his opinion of Captain Dreyfus is exactly opposite to that imputed to him therein.

THE DREYFUS COURT MARTIAL.

PARIS Aug. 24.

The Court-Martial at Rennes drags on, and officers continue daily to depose against Captain Dreyfus, expressing their conviction of his guilt, but nothing new is elicited.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

Kent has beaten Yorkshire by eight wickets.

Surrey has beaten Gloucestershire by 140.

Warwickshire has beaten Hampshire by 194.

Sussex has beaten Lancashire by an innings and two runs.

The match between Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire was drawn.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, AUGUST 24.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rome, with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left here at 6 a.m. to-day.

THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

THE MINISTER MAKES A STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUG. 24.

The Minister has repudiated the statement made by Syed Ali Bilgrami at the last meeting of the directors of the Nizam's Railway held in London, "that the Nizam made a personal inspection of the Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway between Jalna and Manmar," as being absolutely without foundation; and that, with regard to the railway policy in the Hyderabad State, Syed Ali Bilgrami's utterances were not only premature, but misleading, as he is, while on leave, "functus officio."

A CHIEF COURT FOR BURMA.

SIMLA, AUG. 24.

The formation of a Chief Court for Burma at Rangoon is now sanctioned by the Home Government. It will consist of four judges on pay similar to that of the Punjab Chief Court and will be included in the Burmese Civil Courts Amendment Act, which will be passed in Calcutta this winter.

RAIN IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Bilaspur, in the famine-threatened area of the Central Provinces, reports six inches of rain, the fall having apparently been extensive.

POST OFFICE REFORMS.

SANCTIONED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Secretary of State for India has now sanctioned the scheme, particulars of which have already been published, for the decentralisation of the Comptroller's Branch of the Indian Post Office. Some little time will necessarily elapse, however, before it can be put into operation, it having, amongst other things, yet to be settled whether the head-quarters of the new circle, which is to serve Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras, shall be located in Bombay or Nagpur; also whether the new circle head-quarters to serve the Punjab, Rajputana, and the North-West Provinces, shall be in Lahore or Delhi. These points and various minor questions, in connection with the moves, are now under consideration, but it is doubtful whether it will be possible to make all the arrangements in time to enable the scheme to be introduced in its entirety before the next official year.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Major Evelegh resigns his Assistant Military Secretaryship to Sir George Wolseley and rejoins his regiment at Ferozepore.

LATEST FROM SIMLA.

Mr. H. W. Colebrook officiates as Superintending Engineer, Burma, vice Mr. Benton, on privilege leave.

Mr. F. Wolley-Dod retires from the serve on the termination of his furlough.

Mr. A. B. Phelan officiates as Public Works Secretary, Punjab Government, with effect from the 10th inst., vice Mr. Beresford, on privilege leave.

Mr. R. A. Molloy acts for Mr. Phelan.

Mr. W. Drew, on return from furlough, becomes Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NATURE OF AMENDMENT IN CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY ACT.

The measure amending the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, to be introduced at to-morrow's Council, makes a merely verbal alteration, with the object of rendering the fact clear that the Act has no retrospective effect.

PROVINCIAL AND BOMBAY COMMAND VOLUNTEER MEDALS, 1898-99.

The following are the winners of the Bombay Command and Provincial Medals for 1898-99:—Command Medal—Colour-Sergt. Conyers, 1st Bombay-Baroda Railway Volunteers, Bombay. Baluchistan and Sind Medal—Volunteer Rozare, Sind Volunteers, with Sergeant Critchell, second. The Central Provinces Medal—Lance-Sergt. Porter, 2nd Bombay-Baroda Railway Volunteers.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

BROKEN OUT IN BHOR STATE.

POONA. AUG. 24.

There were 200 cases and 138 deaths recorded in the city to-day, total mortality being 161: in Kasba, 32 cases and 21 deaths; in Sukerwar, 22 cases and 14 deaths; in Somwar, 24 cases and 14 deaths; in Vetal, 13 cases and 13 deaths; in Sudesiv, 15 cases and 10 deaths; in Nana, 14 cases and 9 deaths; in the Cantonment, 20 cases and 14 deaths; in New Modikhana, 5 cases and 2 deaths; in Kamatipura, 3 deaths; in the district, 67 cases and 48 deaths; in Kadus Khed, 11 cases in Kirkee 7 cases and 8 deaths; in Ghorpadi, 4 cases; in Hadepsur, 6 cases; and in the suburban area, 7 cases and 3 deaths.

Plague has also broken out in the Bhor State.

PLAGUE MEASURES IN AHMEDNAGAR.

STRIKE AMONG TRADERS AND MERCHANTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, AUG. 24.

A mass meeting, of more than fifteen thousand of the inhabitants of Ahmednagar, assembled on the open ground behind the new Cloth Market to consider the grievances of the stringent plague measures, on account of which a general strike amongst the traders and merchants of the town took place to-day. The objections against the measures are to be laid to-morrow before the Collector through representatives.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here yesterday evening.

The N. Y. K steamer Kagoshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 24th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 21-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....103 1-4

3 per cent. Rentes.....100

3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 113 1-2

3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper 66 1-16

Bar Silver 27 9-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleswar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	2	1	20
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	0	3	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	0	18
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	1	0	8
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	4	9
Total	11	10	95
Total plague deaths to date ...	47,344	41,450	
Same date last year.....	27	22	120

ALLEGED FORGING OF A VALUABLE SECURITY.

BEFORE Mr. P. H Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, the matter of notice calling upon Vithaldas Khetsey, Pitamber Kalidas Master and Bapuji Dhunjibhoy Banaji, to show cause why sanction to prosecute them on charges of forgery, and abetment of forging a valuable security, should not be given came on for argument.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared in support of the notice. Mr. Young, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Velinker, appeared for No. 1, Mr. Kapadia for No. 2, and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Motivalla, for No 3, appeared to show cause on behalf of the accused respectively. The complainant, Haji Noormahamed Abdula, in his information, stated that he owned houses at Arthur Road, Gilder Street, and Haines Road. On the 17th January last, he borrowed Rs. 1,000 from Vithaldas on pledge of title-deeds relating to the Arthur Road house and passed a receipt for it. On the 5th February complainant agreed to sell to him that house, and the one in Gilder Street for Rs. 18,000, the respective values having been fixed at Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 8,000. An agreement was made and stamped copies were taken by the parties. It was then stipulated that a proper conveyance was to be drawn up within two months. On the 25th March the Haines Road house, which was sold to Vithaldas for Rs 28,000, was in November last legally conveyed to him. In order to get the required sum, Vithaldas pledged the title-deeds of this house to one Hormusji Maneckji Dadachandji, for Rs. 15,000. On the 17th March Vithaldas gave him in the presence of two other parties, a cheque for Rs. 5,000 in part payment of the Rs. 28,000 which, on being presented for encashment on the 28th April, was dishonoured. Complainant thereupon prosecuted Vithaldas for cheating. During the proceedings, Vithaldas' pleader put in a document, dated the 5th April, purporting to be an agreement signed by him. That document was a false one and was a forgery. Some time ago Mr. Sloane, Police Inspector, arrested Bapooji Dhunjibhoy Banaji, and on searching his house found a number of forged documents. Amongst these documents were some papers on which his (complainant's) signature was forged. This was a proof of the place and of the person—where and by whom the document complained of was forged. The forged document was in the handwriting of Pitamber Kalidas Master and Vithaldas Mehta, whereas the signature only was supposed to have been written by him (complainant). On the 12th July complainant served a notice on Vithaldas, calling upon him to complete the purchase of the Arthur Road and Gilder Street houses in accordance with the agreement of the 5th January. Vithaldas replied that the document was a bogus one, and hence the proceedings.

After hearing arguments of Counsel on behalf of the parties, the magistrate in giving his judgment on the notices said that Mr. Young argued that, by the order of 17th May, 1899, refusing sanction, the rule of *res judicata* applied to the proceedings, and therefore this court was not competent to enter further into a further preliminary enquiry. In support of his contention, Mr. Young cited several authorities. Mr. Hamilton on the other hand argued that the order of 17th May was not final. The court was competent, if fresh evidence was forthcoming, to hear it and to grant or refuse a sanction. The court thought that the cases cited should be distinguished from the present proceedings. The court, after going fully into the matter, had come to a definite judgment. There was no questions of admitting further evidence. The Code provided the reopening of an inquiry even after an accused person had been discharged, if further sufficient evidence was forthcoming. So by analogy it ought to allow a further preliminary enquiry in case of sanction under similar circumstances. The rule of *res judicata* could apply only when, after going fully into the matter, the court had come to a definite judgment, whilst the order of 17th May was only that, there not being sufficient materials before the court, sanction should be refused. Now that further materials were forthcoming, the magistrate thought the court was bound to hear the evidence.

The case was then adjourned to the 31st instant.

At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation last evening it was resolved on the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra: "That this Corporation is of opinion that it is high time that the Municipal Commissioner should communicate with Government to adopt prompt and vigorous measures for the purpose of preventing by providing relief works or otherwise the evil effect of an influx of poor and half-starved people from the various neighbouring districts, both by rail and sea, in search of work and charity in this City in consequence of the impending famine in the Western Presidency. On the motion of Professor Muller it was also resolved: "That in the opinion of the Corporation in all Municipal appointments, preference should wherever possible be given to men of University education, especially to Graduates."

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

It is the end of July; there is a sound of running to and fro, of making calculations, of drawing plans and consulting maps, of turning out trunks and travelling boxes. We are all going away for our holidays. Some are off to Switzerland, some to Norway, some to France; to Italy, those who do not fear the heat; to the Tyrol, some; to Germany, some; to the more modest seaside of the British Islands, some. For myself, I love not foreign travel in August; the trains are too full; the hotels are too full; the streets are too hot. Give me France in May or in October, the Rhine in June, Switzerland in September, Italy in April. In the summer I like a new place in England or Scotland every year. For thirty years every summer is marked by the place where we have spent our holidays. The list mounts up, but there are still plenty of places left. The east coast we know from Berwick-on-Tweed to Dover: the west here and there only, as at Llanfairfechan, Builth, Morthoe, Bude Haven, the Quantocks, Dartmoor. The south coast mostly belongs to the winter or early spring—Torquay, Eastbourne, Brighton, Hastings, and the Scilly Islands. For thirty years we have wandered here and there in summer, and England is not half seen even yet. Mostly it is not to the great places that we have gone, but to the quiet places in the neighbourhood of the great places. Thus we do not go to Whitby, but to Sand's End, whose proper name is Thordisa; to Dunsley, a mile inland; or to Robin Hood's Bay. And we do not go to Cromer or to Lowestoft but to Munlesley; nor to Dover but to St. Margaret's Bay. There are advantages in quiet, but perhaps one may be too quiet. On Thursday—last Thursday—we mean to flit. It will not be so comfortable as at home; the mutton will be tough; the easy chairs uneasay; the rooms small and confined; but there will be the change of air, and there will be no callers and few letters and no evening papers and no invitations. There will probably be the customary summer asthma, which I always look for and always find; but one cannot have change of air and seaside and moorland with no drawbacks. It will be, I expect, a great time for reading. A dozen books, at least, are waiting to be read. It will also be a time, one hopes, for collection of oneself, and I shall have no lectures, or addresses, or speeches to make, and very little to write. My dear readers, I wish you all a glorious holiday. No one must stand up in a boat; no one must climb mountains alone; no one must go out of his depth who cannot swim; so we will all return in September frisk and joyous, as Rabelais hath it.

"It seems to me that there is a great field for women in dairy farming. I see by an extract from Professor Long's 'Story of the Farm,' cited in this month's *Woman's Agricultural Times*, that 9¼lb. of foreign butter are consumed on an average by each member of our population as against 5·6lb. of British butter. For my own part, I make a great point of getting British butter, and, by dint of insisting, have succeeded in inducing my butterman to get it from the borders of Devon and Somerset. But when we have been staying on the Kentish coast in August and September, where there are thousands of visitors and a large consumption of milk, I have found that English butter was not to be got at any price, and it was only after going from one shop to another in the cathedral town sixteen miles off that I at last got 1-2lb. English butter. No doubt the French and Dutch butter can be brought more cheaply by boat from Calais and Ostend and Rotterdam to our Sussex and Kentish coasts than it can be brought thither from the pasture lands of Mid Sussex and Essex at the present high parcels rates. But this could be remedied. Again, in Yorkshire, where the pasture is good, I have found that the butter is often not sweet four days after it has been made, because it is the custom of the country to churn only once a week. It is very remarkable to observe the conservatism of our people. Even when a custom is notoriously injurious to the interests of the farmer it is preserved because it is a custom. The intelligence of women would surely break through such traditions of the past."

I publish the above letter for what it may be worth. Dairy farming is a business which requires some capital and a great deal of skill, with energy. Like every other kind of business, too, it requires intelligence to find out how competition may be met—especially foreign competition. The Danes and the French provide us with twice as much butter as we make for ourselves. Why? It is for the dairy farmer to find out the reason. Protection and a prohibitive tariff will not help him in the long run; he must help himself. I am no agriculturist, but I cannot understand why, in the matter of milk products, as cheese, butter, and cream, we cannot meet the foreigner and beat him both in price and in quality, and for fear of speaking like a fool I will say no more.

Here is a gruesome story of Lambeth Palace. It was in the year 1779. Some workmen digging in the grounds came upon a long flat box. On opening it they found it contained a human leg, with a shoe; the bones, on exposure, crumbled away, the shoe remained; it was a shoe of ancient appearance. Some learned person suggested that it was the leg of John Rogers the martyr, which was amputated because, while a prisoner in the Palace, the chafing of the irons had caused the leg to mortify. I have not read that this happened to John Rogers; nor do I find it recorded of any other martyr of the Marian Persecution. And I wonder what became of the shoe.

The talk was rambling because the evening was warm and languid. Presently it came round to the question whether it is better for a lad of the highest ability to be born among the people or in the inner ring. You know that there is still an inner ring. It consists entirely of what the Germans call the "High Well Born." The occupants of the inner ring may be younger sons of younger sons, but they do belong to the class which provides the greater part of the House of Lords, a good half of the House of Commons, all our ambassadors, all our diplomatists, and all our officers of state. We flatter ourselves that all the careers are open to ability. Try, then, my young friend, to get into the Foreign Office. Ask for a place as an unpaid attache? You might as well hope to go into the Guards with nothing a year. This being so, however, we asked ourselves whether it is better to be born in the inner ring, or to be born anywhere among the people—in the middle, or even the lower class. There are several considerations. If one is born in the inner ring he hears from boyhood that kind of talk about statesmanship, office, and party which leaves no illusions and deprives ambition of its highest aims. He who meets the great ones of the earth day by day; he who sees them in intimacy; he who knows from boyhood their foibles and their weaknesses and their little vanities; grows up without heroes. This is a distinct loss for a young man. On the other hand, such an education helps to make him regard the front place in politics as his own by right; he has no hesitations about stepping to the front; his whole training has been that of one born to command. He takes the responsibilities with a light heart; he knows the real inwardness of things, and he neither fears defeat nor longs for victory with the same fierce eagerness of the man who has made himself. What he has to get out of victory; what will be his loss in defeat, is not much in comparison with what he has already. Victory cannot place him in a more favoured position, nor can defeat turn him out of the inner ring.

Now consider the other fellow. He is born low down, quite below the regions where the people of the inner ring can be watched or overheard. He sees splendours; he reads about honours; he reads of speeches, of debates, of appointments, of successes. As he grows up he passes from one school success to another; his vision broadens; his possible world widens; he begins to see that there may be room for him, too, outside the shop, beyond the country solicitor's office, above the general practitioner's red lamp in the country town. He gets scholarships and goes into the University; he joins the Union and learns to speak; he takes high honours; he becomes a Fellow of his College; he becomes a lecturer; he enters at the Bar; he is called; by this time his ambition is fully awakened. He sees men who have done great things at the University sitting in seats of honour—there are Courtenay, Gorst, Bryce, Asquith, Morley. Cannot he, too, do the same? But as yet he is diffident; he does not, like the young man of the inner ring, go into the House with a light heart to carry on the traditions of the family. Everything is new to him; he is not conscious of himself; he does not know how good a man he is. After this every upward step is something more achieved; he reaches the higher levels by steep and dangerous climbing; he gets far more than he wants, and, though he may possibly discover that the greatness is worth far less than he once thought, it is certainly worth far more than what he left behind. In the talk about these two young men the general agreement was that it was better to be in the outside ruck at first than in the inner ring.

The dangers and the miseries of the private lunatic asylum—the mad house—have formed the theme of novelists, and awakened the wrath of essayists. There was plenty of foundation for the dread and horror with which these places were regarded. If it was desired by a man's nearest relations to get rid of him, it was perfectly easy, with the complicity of the manager of one of these houses, to effect his disappearance. They had only to carry him off and to lock him up. There was no inspection; the prisoner, if he tried to escape, was chained up; he was knocked about and kicked by the warders; and there, without the least chance of relief unless he bribed one of his keepers, the poor man might remain for the rest of his life. Now you shall hear what happend to the respectable Mrs. Mills, of London town. She was no more mad than any of her neighbours; nobody had ever accused her of being mad. Now, one day her husband was arrested for debt, and taken off to the Compter. The same day she met a certain person named Gunston. He informed her that her husband wished to see her immediately. She therefore got into a hackney coach and drove off with him. Instead of taking her to the Compter he took her to Bethnal Green, then a rural spot, where a madhouse might stand quite alone and seperated from any other houses. When the coach stopped, and she saw the house, surrounded by a high wall and closed gate, she became suspicious. "You have brought me," she cried, "to a madhouse!" Gunston, a practical person and one of few words, knocked her down and dragged her into the house by her feet; then the housekeeper appeared and cautioned her, using horrid threats. They handcuffed her and left her all night. In the morning another woman came with a basin of tea. This woman told Mrs. Mills that she had been kept in that place by her husband for a long time, and that she was not mad at all, but it was best for her to keep quiet and submit. A few days later Mr. Mills himself appeared, and expressed his contrition and took her away. But she did not forget her fellow prisoner. She went to Bow-street and laid the case before the magistrate, the blind Sir John Fielding. The end of it was that the woman, whose name was Ewbank, was released. The story is incomplete. For why did the man Gunston carry off Mrs. Mills? Was it by order of Mr. Mills, prisoner for debt? But putting people into private asylums costs money. Why did Mr. Mills express contrition? And was anything done to the abominable Ewbank?

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

A LONDON magistrate has said that he would like to put his foot down against tandems being ridden in the London streets. If he did, he would probably have a pain in his big toe for a time. He also alleged that tandems being driven by two persons go at twice the speed of singles, which is a curious misapplication of the first rule of arithmetic of simple addition, which one would not have expected of the lowest standard Board School boy. As a matter of fact, tandems are more manageable than singles at a slow pace, owing to the greater stability of the longer wheel-base, and given adequate brake power, their pace is as completely under control as any single.

An attempt is now being made, for the first time in England, to achieve a daily century. The man who is tackling the task is the well-known long-distance rider Edward Hale, winner of six hours contests, and for a dozen years a prominent performer in records of endurance on the road. Hale's programme, however, differs from previous attempts of a somewhat similar nature previously tried, but without success, in America, in that, whereas all other essayers of the task have tried a century on each of the 365 days of a year, Hale, on the other hand, intends to have his Sunday's rest regularly. The advantage of one day's rest in seven very largely contributes to the probability of the performance being achieved, as a more continuous and unremitting exertion imposes a far severer strain. Hale is bound to have hardships with poor weather in the winter season, and his task is by no means an easy one with his Sabbath thrown in, but that margin will probably be sufficiently valuable to let him survive the ordeal. The literal daily century for a whole year is a performance against which are tremendous odds.

Even when it is a matter of life or death, a cyclist in England, must not break through the sanctity of the foot-path law, which is held as sacred by magistrates as a marriage vow. At Birkenhead, a doctor was called to a patient urgently, and hastened thither, as the case was dangerous, and there was not a moment to lose. He chose his bicycle as the speediest means of conveyance, and hurried off. On the way he encountered a very bad stretch of road, and availed himself of the foot-path alongside, which was unoccupied. No one objected at the time, but three days later, a summons was served upon him for law-breaking in that he did use his bicycle on the foot-path reserved for pedestrians. It was not wholly in vain that he urged the plea of hastening to a dying patient. The magistrates thought the excuse modified the offence and let him off with a shilling. The excuse should rather have been held to justify the offence and the doctor should have been let off altogether. One might as well charge a fire engine with furious driving, as reckon a doctor in the wrong who took an empty foot-path for a hundred yards to save a valuable minute or so in reaching a dying patient. Yet the law is to be worshipped at all hazards.

Jack Green, the "Ever" Green, is not to be confused with H. Green. The former is a veteran path man; the latter, a recently developed road rider of high quality, whose Brighton and back, and Bath and back unpaced records from London, have proved something of a sensation, as he achieved phenomenal times, not greatly deficient from those standing for the paced records. Jack Green is a marvel, not only for his sprinting powers, but for the fact that he has retained and improved on his sprinting powers long after his early youth has gone. It is exceptional for a man over thirty to be a sprinter. Stayers are at the best at maturity and early middle age, but the general rule for sprinters is that they show their best form either in their 'teens, or at any rate, in the first flush of youth. Yet the veteran Green has this week put up a new record for a quarter of a mile doing it in 34-5secs., and at last wiping out the American Johnson's record, which had stood in this country for four years.

The amateur quarter-mile record has also had a shake up by A. C. Rawson, whose time of 29 2-5secs. beat record by three-fifths, for amateurs. It was the last of a series of unsuccessful tries, and was made late in the evening when darkness had almost set in. Some people are objecting to its authenticity on this account, and one critic suggests that no record should be allowed if made half an hour or more after sundown. As, however, twenty-four hours records of necessity are timed all night, such a bold rule would be absurd. Nor is there much sense in objecting to a record in the dusk. A man starts by the flash of a pistol which is visible in the dark, and the time-keeper has no more difficulty in reading his watch by lamp-light, than by day-light.

Another record of the week is A. A. Chase's 2, 3 and 4 miles series of 3min. 25 1-5secs.; 6mins. 9secs. and 8mins. 55 4-5secs., made in an unsuccessful attack on the five miles record, spoilt by a high wind. These figures are bound to better when a favourable day for the five miles is found. It is abundantly clear that we have not yet come to the end of the improvement attributable to mechanical pacing, faster tyres, and the keener training of our first-class men.

Among the vagaries of County Councils is their occasional zeal against cyclists. In one county some members complained of the scorching and directed their surveyor to put down some large stones and so roughen a piece of road, which from its super-excellent quality, had tempted men to hurry irresistibly. This surveyor, being a bit of a speedman himself, obeyed instructions with an addition of his own. He put down the big stones, but only in the centre of the road, and had them rolled in, so that not only are the sides as good as ever, but the middle is not altogether bad. Another councillor's suggestion was that sheep should be purposely turned on to the highway at a time of day on Saturdays and Sundays, when the road is most frequented. This manufacture of mutton was however, out-voted. Another County Council has distinguished itself in English grammar, if nothing else, by passing a resolution, calling the attention of the Local Government Board "to the danger of tricycles, furious driving, or otherwise" which is a pretty jargon for the Local Government Board to have to interpret.

Arthur Adelbert Chase, who recently put the two, three and four mile British records to his credit, is another example of a middle-distance man who is among the best in short distance riding. All his great achievements have been made on Dunlop tyres.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 24.

A meeting of the Council of H. E. the Governor was held, to-day, at noon, H. E. Lord Sandhurst presiding. Among those present were:—The Hon. Mr. John Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S.; the Hon. Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S.I., I.C.S.; the Hon. the Advocate-General; the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E.; the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., M.A.; the Hon. Mr. Vrijbhukhandas Atmaram; the Hon. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E.; the Hon Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C.E.; the Hon. Rao Bhadur Achyut Bhaskar Dosai; the Hon. Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C.I.E., I.C.S.; the Hon. Mr. F. S. P. Lely, I.C.S.; the Hon. Mr. A. Abercrombie; the Hon. Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont; the Hon. Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre; the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh B.A., LL.B.; the Hon. Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B.; the Hon. Mr. J. Tate, M.Inst.C.E.; the Hon Mr. H. F. Aston, I.C.S. Bar.-at-Law; and the Hon. Mr. J. W.P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S.

QUESTIONS BY MR. CHHATRE'S.

Question No. 1 put by the Honourable Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre.—Is Government aware that for the last ten years grass-hoppers locally called jitti have done immense damage to the paddy, sugar-cane and other crops in the fields surrounding the town of Belgaum, and that, especially during the last five years, the insects have numerously multiplied and have spread to fields beyond the limits of Belgaum? What steps have Government taken for the destruction of the insects, and what relief, such as remission of revenue, &c., have Government granted to the owners of the fields? If Government have done nothing will Government be pleased to move in the matter to eradicate the evil? Is it true that, in consequence of the ravages of the insects, the industry of making unrefined sugar in the affected area has completely suffered, the sugar-cane Mills, which numbered about 100 in 1896, having come down in 1898 to 3 or 4 only?

Answer by the Honourable Mr. Nugent.—Government have long been aware that a certain amount of injury was being done by a species of grass-hopper to crops of various kinds in the neighbourhood of Belgaum. They have no information that injury was "immense," or that within the last five years the insects have seriously multiplied in numbers. Careful inquiry was however made in 1897 both by the local officers and by Government as to the possibility of mitigating the pest, on the lines adopted both in this and other countries for the destruction of locusts. No effectual remedy, however, has yet been discovered. A communication has recently been received relating to a method of disseminating a fungoid disease among locusts, and has been circulated to all Collectors. The attention of the Collector of Belgaum will be specially invited to the Circular, and he will be directed to make a trial of the proposed remedy upon the grass-hoppers. It would be a mistake, however, to cherish high hopes of success, since the soundness of the method has not yet been demonstrated upon locusts, and it is of course uncertain whether grass-hoppers would prove equally susceptible with locusts to the disease.

So far as Government are aware no remissions have been granted on account of the injury caused by these grass-hoppers, nor is there any reason to suppose that the injury is sufficiently serious to call for remissions. There is no reason whatever to fear that the manufacture of unrefined sugar has suffered from the pest. The area under sugarcane cultivation in the Belgaum District has been maintained fully up to the average until the year 1897,1898, which showed a decided fall, due without doubt to the drought of the preceding year.

Question No. 2 put by the Honourable Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre. Have Government relaxed during the existance of plague in the Presidency the stringent rule of the prohibition against granting licenses to keep arms in the case of people, who have been compelled, on account of the plague, to leave their homes and reside outside their villages or towns, and thus afforded them facilities for protecting their person and property from thieves and robbers?

Answer by the Honourable Mr. James.—Government have issued no orders of the nature indicated. They are aware that some of the District Magistrates have made concessions in the matter, but Government see no necessity for any general orders. Government have spent considerable sums in employing additional police in plague-stricken areas.

Question No. 3 put by the Honourable Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre.—(1) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter headed "How are we to live" in the third column at page 2 of the "Kesari" of the first of August 1899, complaining that a tiger has entered the jungles adjoining the villages of Andharwad, &c., in the Igatpuri Taluka of the Nasik District; that Government has taken no steps to kill the tiger; that the villagers can do nothing, as they have no arms and there exists a Circular prohibiting the villagers from killing the wild beasts in the jungle; that, in consequence of the appearance of the tiger in the jungle, the villagers were prevented from getting rab from the jungle even on payment of the usual fee; and that the villagers having by some means collected the rab, which was essentially necessary for manuring their fields, they were prosecuted, fined and made to pay jungle damages, and the collected rab was confiscated and sold by auction? (2) Is the information correct? (3) Has Government taken steps for killing the tiger and relieving the injured villagers?

Answer by the Honourable Mr. Nugent.—(1) The article in question had not attracted the attention of Government. (2) Government are unaware whether the information is correct or not. It wears the appearance of being highly exaggerated. (3) No complaints on the subject from persons injured having reached Government, no steps have been taken in the direction indicated in this question.

Question No. 4 put by the Honourable Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre.—Will Government be pleased to ascertain that a student named Hanmant Dondo Gadke of the Bijapur High School was summarily dismissed from that school in October 1895, on the alleged ground of the breach of the rules of school discipline, and that the parents of the boy, though they applied to the Educational authorities concerned for ascertaining the nature of the particular breach of discipline, got no satisfactory reply? Will Government be pleased to state the cause of the dismissal and whether the breach of discipline was such an offence as to justify his permanent preclusion from the school?

Answer by His Excellency the President.—The reasons for the expulsion of the boy were publicly announced in the school and mentioned in a notice placed on the notice board of the school for some days. They were also communicated by the Head Master of the school personally to the boy and his father. The boy was dismissed for deliberate disobedience to the express orders of the Head Master; he was also irregular in his attendance and not of good conduct. He was therefore expelled from the school under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, and Government do not see any necessity to interfere with the action of the Educational authorities in the matter.

Question No. 5 put by the Honourable Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre.—Is Government aware of the fact that, in certain places the local plague authorities have issued orders that people residing therein would be allowed to remain there only if they got themselves inoculated? Will Government be pleased to state if they have sanctioned forcible inoculation in certain plague affected places?

Answer by His Excellency the President.—Government are aware that in certain places local plague authorities have ordered the evacuation of certain areas in the hopes of saving life; but privileges are extended to those who have been inoculated. Inoculation is not compulsory, and Government find it difficult to believe that the Honourable member is not well aware of the fact that they have never sanctioned forcible inoculation.

Question No. 6 put by the Honourable Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre.—Will Government be pleased to state what, if any, extra Police force was employed in the Belgaum and Dharwar Districts, respectively, in 1898 for the protection of property in evacuated houses and also to state if that force is still on that duty?

Answer by the Honourable Mr. James.—In Belgaum there were on the average 16 Head Constables and 150 Constables employed on duties arising from plague during the latter part of last year. In Dharwar during the same period the figures were 6 European Constables and 22 Head Constables and 189 Constables. These were over and above the ordinary forces of the District. The latest available figures are for August 1899 as regards Belgaum, and are 17 Head Constables and 170 Constables. Similar figures for Dharwar are not available for a later period than July 1899. They are 5 Head Constables and 59 Constables. The guarding of evacuated houses and streets is of course one of the extra duties for which the ordinary force of the District is thus reinforced. But as extra Police are not recruited solely for one special form of duty, and guards over evacuated premises vary according to the area and the degree to which plague is prevalent, Government are not aware of the exact number employed on the duty indicated in the question.

Question No. 7 put by the Honourable Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre.—Will Government be pleased to state what amount is spent per month to maintain the entire staff of European Officers employed in the Belgaum District for plague work? Would Government be pleased to see its way to curtail the costly agency and to utilize the savings for building permanent health camps for the accommodation of people, who are required to evacuate their houses on account of plague?

Answer by His Excellency the President.—The present monthly cost is Rs. 7,607. Government do not see there way at present to curtail this agency. The suggestion as to extension of the accommodation available in permanent health camps for people who are required to evacuate their houses will receive consideration.

Question No. 8 put by the Honourable Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre.—Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council Table a statement showing strength of the three forces in the Presidency classified according to castes, educational qualification

Answer by the Honourable Mr. James.—The honourable member will find the latest available information in Statements F. and G. attached to the Annual Police Reports for 1897.

Question No. 9 put by the Honourable Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre.—Is it true that Government attached the estate of the Natu brothers, situate in the Sangli State, in consequence of their arrest under Bombay Regulation XXV. of 1827; that on a representation made by the brothers to Government that the attachment was illegal under the Regulation and should be released, Government was pleased to refer them to the Sangli State authorities and that the Sangli authorities having, on being applied to, declined to raise the attachment, the result was communicated to Government and Government has since done nothing. Will Government be pleased to suggest any way to be adopted by the Natus for the release of the estate from attachment?

Answer by his Excellency the President.—Government issued no orders for attachment of the estate of the Natus in Sangli. The Chief on being advised of the action taken in British territory, it is believed, took similar action. On hearing what had been done Government instructed their officers to avoid all responsibility in the matter. The Chief has full powers of internal administration and Government can offer no suggestion.

Question No. 10 put by the Honourable Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre.—Is Government aware of the statement made by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons that the Natus are allowed to remain in the district of Belgaum? Considering the unhealthy condition of the town and cantonment of Belgaum and their surroundings with no immediate chance of improvement, will Government be pleased to state if the Natus have the liberty of residing in some healthy place in the Belgaum District? Will Government be pleased to specify any other unobjectionable districts in the Presidency, where the brothers may go to reside, in case of necessity, for their safety?

Answer by His Excellency the President.—Government has seen the Secretary of State's reply referred to. The Natus are in the custody of the District Magistrate of Belgaum, and are at present located in Belgaum fort, where the District Magistrate considers that they are safe from infection. They are not at liberty to leave the limits of Belgaum city as defined by the District Magistrate's order. They were offered the option of a transfer to Dharwar but declined to express any wish. Government are not prepared to specify the districts of the Presidency asked for.

Question No. 11 put by the Honourable Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre.—Will Government be pleased to state if the moveable estate of the Natu brothers contained in their house at Pachwad in the district of Satara continues under attachment simply owing to the difficulty, for their brother Mr. Sadashiv Ramchandra, of taking delivery of the same, unless the use of the house at Pachwad is also given for the

tory of his own city in 1893 and 1898 that *prevention* is a very different matter and Government must be prepared to use all the powers entrusted to them for the prevention of disorder on occasion arising.

Question No. 8 put by the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah M. Metha.—Will Government be pleased to say, if the Sardars Natu are men, who are in a position to stir up internal commotion in the Presidency, which cannot be dealt with by the police and the Army and the constituted Judical tribunals?

Answer by His Excellency the President.—No persons in India are in such a position so far as Government are aware.

Questions Nos. 9 10 and 11 put by the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta.—Will Government be pleased to say, if the further detention of the Sardars Natu, without any immediate view to ulterior proceedings of a judicial nature, is necessary for the preservation of tranquillity in Native States, or the protection of the British Dominion from foreign hostility or internal commotion? Will Government be pleased to make some statement, which may set the public mind at rest, in regard to the affair of the Natus under the circumstances which have taken place since the commencement of their detention? Will Government be pleased to state if they intend at any time to institute judicial proceedings of any sort against the Natus?

Answer by His Excellency the President.—I would refer the honourable member to answers already given in the Council on 20th December 1897 and 25th January 1899.

Question No. 12 put by the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta.—Will Government be pleased to say, if the Presidency Police are not capable of so watching the Sardars Natu as to serve the same purpose as is at present achieved by the present modified state of their detention?

Answer by His Excellency the President.—No.

Question No. 13 put by the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta.—Are Government aware that, the public mind in this country is greatly exercised by the detention of the Sardars Natu for so long a time without judicial enquiry, and without any authoritative statement of the causes of their detention.

Answer by His Excellency the President.—Government are aware that much has been written on the subject in the Native Press.

Question No. 14 put by the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta.—Is the arrangement contemplated for so long a time by Government in regard to the salary of the Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court now carried out?

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. James.—The Secretary of State has not sanctioned the proposals submitted to him. This Government have, however, since discontinued with effect from April 1st, 1899, the contribution of Rs. 4,402 previously paid towards the cost of the Clerk's establishment and the whole cost of it is now paid to the fees received by the Clerk. Nothing more is possible at present.

Question No. 15 put by the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta.—Will Government be pleased to state their reasons for refusing to approve the proposals of the Senate of the Bombay University in regard to passing of examinations by compartments?

Answer by His Excellency the President.—In the interests of higher education Government did not consider it advisable to sanction the proposals.

Question No. 16 put by the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta.—Are Government aware that the said proposals were adopted by the Senate by large majorities?

Answer by His Excellency the President.—Yes.

ESTIONS BY MR. GOKULDAS K. PAREKH.

Question No. 1 put by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.—Will Government be pleased to furnish information on the following points in respect of each of the talukas of the Broach Collectorate:—(*a*) The numer of relinquishments of unalienated lands within the year ending 31st March last, and the areas and the amounts of the assessment of the lands so relinquished? (*b*) The number of distraints issued from the time that the Government assessment for the current year became payable up to the 31st of July last and the amounts recovered by such distraints? (*c*) The amount of Government revenue remaining in arrears on the 31st of July last?

Answer by the Honourable Mr. Nugent.—The information under (*a*) would be difficult to obtain up to the date mentioned by the honorable member. Information under all these heads up to 31st July 1898, will be available in the Jamabandi Reports for the year 1897-98, which will very shortly be published. The Jamabandi Report for the year ending the 31st ultimo is now in course of preparation.

Question No. 2 put by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.—Will Government be pleased to state why in the sub-columns headed sale proceeds of trees, grass, &c., in the statement Appendix V. F. (4) of the Local Funds Income in the Administration Report of this Presidency for the year 1897-1898, the total income shown is much smaller than in the previous years, and why no income is shown against several districts against previous years?

Answer by the Honourable Mr. James.—The decrease noticed by the honourable member is merely nominal and is due to the fact that the income from the sale proceeds of road side trees and their loppings are now shown under "XXXII—Civil Works, Miscellaneous" instead of under "I—Land Revenue" as hitherto.

Question No. 3 put by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.—(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state the reasons that led them not to give elective commissioners to the Municipalities of Dholera, Borsad, Umreth and Jambusar? (*b*) Will Government now be pleased to confer the elective franchise upon the abovenamed municipal districts under section 11 of Bombay Act II of 1884?

Answer by the Honourable Mr. James.—(*a*) The reason that led Government not to give elective commissioners to the Municipalities of Dholera, Borsad, Umreth and Jambusar is the backward state of the people of these towns. The first three Municipalities have been only 10 years in existence. In Jambusar the elective system was tried and proved a failure. (*b*) Government will be prepared, on being assured that there is in any of these Municipalities genuine local feeling in favour of the honourable member's suggestion, to give it careful consideration.

Question No. 4 put by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.—What measures do Government propose to take to supply the want of fodder for cattle that is being felt in many of the districts of this Presidency?

Answer by the Honourable Mr. Nugent.—The desired information will be gained from Government Resolutions No. 5437, dated 4th August 1899; No. 5500, dated 7th August 1899, and No. 5506, dated 10th August 1899, copies of which have been placed on the table, and from Mr. Shuttleworth's Report on the Famine Grass Operations of 1896-1897. The Commissioner, C. D., has already issued order that forests shall be thrown open to grazing in parts of Nasik and Khandesh Districts. Similar orders will be issued in other tracts as occasion arises.

Question No. 5 put by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.—(*a*) Will Government be pleased to say whether they contemplate the conversion of the existing Railway line from Viramgam to Wadhwan from broad gauge to metre gauge, (*b*) Will Government be pleased to state what quantity of the goods traffic that passed on the line during the first six months of the year 1898, which did not require transhipment would have been transhipped and what portion that was transhipped would have been conveyed without transhipment, if the line between Viramgam and Wadhwan had been on the metre gauge instead of broad gauge? (*c*) Will Government be pleased to state how many passengers were booked during the said six months from Wadhwan Station to stations on the broad gauge line on this side of Viramgam, and how many were booked from stations of the Kathiawar Railways other than Wadhwan to stations between Lakhtar and Viramgam, to those on the Pa'ri Branch line, and to those on the metre gauge line beyond Viramgam?

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent.—The answer to (*a*) of the honourable member's question is in the affirmative. The answer to (*b*) is that 34,935 which did not require tran-hipment would have been transhipped and that 11,141 tons which had to be transhipped would not have required transhipment. The figures asked for by the honourable member in (*c*) of his question are not available but have been called for.

Question No. 6 put by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.—Will Government be pleased to state the highest rate of interest which they have charged Municipal bodies in respect of loans and advances made to them in connection with plague expenses, and which are the Municipal bodies charged at such rate?

Answer by the Honourable Mr. Nugent.—Except in the single isolated instance of Karachi, a Municipality which is considered to be well able to borrow in the open market, the rate of interest charged to Municipalities for their plague loans has been 4 per cent. The Karachi Municipality was charged 6 per cent. for an advance of one lakh sanctioned in October last, pending the raising by that body of a loan in the open market. Had that loan been so raised within three months the interest charged would have been only 4 1-2 per cent. The loan has recently been obtained at 5 per cent.

QUESTIONS BY MR. CHANDAVARKAR'S.

Question No. 1 put by the Honourable Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar.—Is it true that in the Badin Taluka of the Hyderabad District, Sind, there is scarcity of fodder and that cattle are dying in large numbers?

Answer by the Honourable Mr. Nugent.—Information to this effect just reached Government in the weekly season reports, and special enquiry was immediately made of the Commissioner as to the cause of the mortality mentioned.

Question No. 2 put by the Honourable Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar.—Is it true that landholders and cultivators in the taluka mentioned in question No. 1 are being prosecuted in large numbers and sentenced to heavy fines and even imprisonment for allowing water to run on from paddy fields to village pastures and waste lands in order to grow a little grass for fodder?

Answer by the Honourable Mr. Nugent.—No information to this effect has reached Government.

Question No. 3 put by the Honourable Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar.—If the answers to the above be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to order the local authorities to relax the working of the rules until the adverse conditions of the season shall have disappeared.

Answer by the Honourable Mr. Nugent.—Government have no reason to fear that the rules will not be suitably relaxed by the Commissioner in Sind, and the district officers, if occasion demand it.

Question No. 4 put by the Honourable Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar.—Will Government be pleased in consideration of the sanitary needs of the population of Bombay to reduce the amount of building fines levied in Bandora on the conversion of agricultural lands?

Answer by the Honourable Mr. Nugent.—Government are not in possession of information showing that any fines actually demanded in Bandora for the appropriation of lands for building purposes have been unduly high or so high as to prevent the extension of building in the vicinity of that town.

Questions Nos. 5 and 6 put by the Honourable Mr. Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar.—With reference to the remarks of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and the Comissioner of Police, Bombay, at pages 1 and 8 respectively, of the Annual Report on the Police of the Town and Island of Bombay for 1898, will Government be pleased to lay on the table, a statement giving the average and the maximum number of days accused persons were detained in Police custody pending proceedings in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts during the past five years? Will Government be pleased to direct that a statement of the kind mentioned in question No. 5 be furnished in Police Administration Reports in future?

Answer by the Honourable Mr. James.—A return of the intervals between arrest and the prisoners being placed before a magistrate would comprise every prisoner arrested and be very long. I place on the table an extract of a report of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of 8th October 1898, which will, I hope, satisfy the honourable member that it is unnecessary for Government to undertake the inquiry or issue the orders suggested in his questions Nos. 5 and 6.

Extract of a report of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of 8th October, 1898.—The case is not that the Presidency Magistrates refuse to grant remands, but that they refuse to remand accused persons to police custody. The Presidency Magistrates have no power under the Code of Criminal Procedure to remand accused persons to police custody, as Chapter XIV of the Code of Criminal Procedure has been held not to apply to Bombay and therefore all under-trial prisoners must be remanded, if natives, to the Common Prison, and if Europeans, to the House of Correction.

Questions Nos. 7 and 8 put by the Honourable Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar.—Is it true that the Collector of Ratnagiri has issued a circular calling upon all or any managing khot or khots in the district to give security for the payment of Government assessment? (*a*) If the answer to question No. 7 be in the affirmative, is it true that such securities are required on account of the fears of an impending famine? (*b*) Under what law are such securities demanded?

Answer by the Honourable Mr. Nugent.—The honourable member's question have been referred to the Collector of Ratnagiri for report.

QUESTIONS BY MR. DHONDO S. GARUD.

Question No. 1 put by the Honourable Mr. Dhondo Shamrao Garud.—(*a*) In the strike of the signallers of the G. I. P. Railway Company in May last did the Government lend any of the Government signallers to the Railway Company? (*b*) If so, how many and for what length of time? (*c*) Was thus interfering in a dispute between employers and employes were the Government influenced by the belief that the strike had any political significance? (*d*) Was there anything in the conduct of the strikers either before or after the strike which can lend support to such a belief? (*d*) Have any communications passed between the Government and the Railway Company on the subject of the strike? If so, will the Government be pleased to place them on the Council Table? (*e*) Are the Government aware that the signallers were petitioning the Railway authorities for the redress of their grievances for nearly two years without effect? (*j*) Have any of the petitions of the strikers to their employers been placed before Government? If so, will Government be pleased to state whether in the opinion of Government any of their alleged grievances deserved redress?

Answer by the Honourable Mr. Nugent.—(*a*) 103 Government signallers were lent for ten days, and 36 for twenty days. (*b*) No. (*c*) Not as far as Government are aware. (*d*) Some official communications have passed between Government and the G. I. P. Railway Company. Government must decline to place them on the table. They were in connection with the agent's letters to the Board in London and the Board's replies. (*e*) Government are aware that since the beginning of March 1897 the Railway signallers have at intervals addressed memorials to the Railway authorities regarding their alleged grievances. (*f*) A full statement of these alleged grievances was placed by the solicitors for the signallers before the Consulting Engineer for Railways. Government must decline to express an opinion as to the validity of the complaints made by the signallers against the action of the G. I. P. Railway Company, their employers.

Questions No. 2 put by the Honourable Mr. Dhondo Shamrao Garud.—(*a*) Where was Mr. S. C. Davar, who has been appointed Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Ahmednagar, *vide* "Government Gazette," Part I, dated 10th August 1899, page 1199), practising before the date of his appointment, and what was his standing at the bar? (*b*) Will Government be pleased to state why the usual practice of selecting a person for his appointment from among the senior practitioners of his local District Court has been departed from in this case?

Answer by the Honourable Mr. James.—At Sholapur. Mr. Davar was of some 4 years' standing. Government, after consulting the local officers and the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, appointed the applicant whom they considered best fitted for the post. None of the senior practitioners of the District Court, whose names the Government would have been willing to consider, desired the appointment.

QUESTIONS BY MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM.

Question No. 1 put by the Honourable Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.—Whether in the light of experience now gained as to the protective value of inoculation against plague, Government will be pleased to consider the expediency or devising means for the inoculation of the masses on a larger scale than has hitherto been the case?

Answer by His Excellency the President.—Government continue to give the matter very careful consideration. But in the absence of any public opinion influencing the masses in favour of voluntary inoculation, they have been unable to devise any means which will really attain the desired end.

Question No. 2 put by the Honourable Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.—Whether Government deem it desirable in view of the congested state of Bombay to reduce the very heavy and recently enhanced building fines levied under the Land Revenue Code on lands in the proximity of the Island of Bombay?

Answer by the Honourable Mr. Nugent.—Government understand that a considerable amount of suburban building is going on in Salsette, and have no reason to suppose that the building fines as now imposed are excessive and should consequently be reduced.

Question No. 3 put by the Honourable Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.—Whether Government will consider the advisability of providing facilities for Urdu speaking Mahomedan children in suitable places in the Presidency to be taught English through their mother tongue?

Answer by His Excellency the President.—In 1885 in reply to a representation from the Anjuman-i-Islam Government stated that where Mahomedans can be got to attend a secondary school in numbers sufficient to justify the charge, the Governor in Council would be prepared to sanction the institution of a separate secondary school for them. There has been no change of policy since then and any definite application will be considered on its merits.

Question No. 4 put by the Honourable Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.—Whether Government will consider the desirability of constituting Urdu as a Presidency language in common with Marathi and Gujarati?

Answer by His Excellency the President.—Government at present see no necessity for taking such a step.

Question No. 1 put by the Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind *alias* Babasaheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji.—Has the attention of Government been drawn to the issue of the *Prekshaka* published in Satara on the 10th of April 1899, in which it is stated that the Collector of Satara has given great relief to the inamdars in that district by issuing a circular order to the village officers about the speedy realisation of the revenue of alienated villages? Will Government be pleased to place a copy of this circular order on the Council Table? Does not Government think that a similar order would prove beneficial to the inamdars in all the districts?

Answer by the Honourable Mr. Nugent.—The answer is in the negative. A copy of the circular has been called for. Till Government have seen it they cannot decide whether or not it should be placed upon the table, or whether it would prove beneficial to inamdars in other districts. It will interest the honourable member to know that orders are under issue directing Divisional officers to take severe notice of the conduct of village officers reasonably suspected of neglect of duty in the recovery of the inamdars' dues, and that opportunity should be given to an inamdar to represent as the time of the appointment of any village officer of a village belonging to him his objections to the person it may be proposed to appoint. The person appointed will also be required to sign an undertaking to use all diligence in the collection of the dues of the inamdar.

Question No. 2 put by the Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji in the Council meeting of the 2nd March 1899.—Will Government be pleased to make inquires whether there have been unusually large arrears in the following Inam villages? If so through whose fault has the revenue fallen into arrears? 1. Dahu, District Poona; 2. Kinhai, District Poona; 3 Abire, Taluka Haveli District Poona; 4. Andhalgao, Taluka Sirur, District Poona; 5. Sonori, Taluka Purandhar, District Poona; 6. Kalyapur, Taluka Chikodi, District Belgaum; 7. Chophal, Taluka Patan, District Satara; 8. Sanasar, Taluka, Satara, District Satara.

Reply to question No. 2 put by the Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind *alias* Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji.—With reference to one of the villages, Kadapur, in the Belgaum District, it is clear that the accumulation of arrears is due entirely to disputes between the inamdar and his mortgagee, and has little or nothing to do with difficulties in the system of collection, neglect of the village officers or delay in affording assistance. 2. In the remaining villages arrears do not seem to have been considerable except in the famine years 1893-97 and 1897-98. In the case of one village, Sonagon, of the Satara District, the Survey Settlement has not been introduced, and the attempt to levy without remissions the Kamal assessment, which greatly exceeds the survey assessment, has naturally been attended with difficulty. In the other villages the Survey Settlement has been introduced, and in most of them the arrears during the two seasons above mentioned are nevertheless heavy. The village officers are probably not wholly free from blame for remissness in collection. As indicated in the statement already laid on the table, Government propose to remedy the grievance complained of by the more frequent grant in villages to which a Survey Settlement has been applied, of Commissions under section 88 of the Land Revenue Code.

Extract of a report of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of 8th October 1898.

The case is not that the Presidency Magistrates refuse to grant remands, but that they refuse to remand accused persons to police custody. The Presidency Magistrates have no power under the Code of Criminal Procedure to remand accused persons to police custody, as Chapter XIV of the Code of Criminal Procedure has been held not to apply to Bombay and therefore all under-trial prisoners must be remanded, if natives, to the Common Prison, and if Europeans, to the House of Correction.

THE BUDGET STATEMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent then presented the Budget Statement the introduction, of which read as follows:—

This statement deals with the final Accounts of the year 1897-98, with the Revised Estimates of 1898-99, and with the Budget Estimates of 1899-1900 concerning the transactions which under the financial arrangements with the Government of India have been placed under the control of this Government. The figures throughout represent thousands of rupees.

2. The year 1897-98, which was the first year of the current Provincial Contract, opened and closed with a balance of 17,97 and 5,00 respectively. The Budget of the year was framed so as to draw upon the balance to the extent of 5,05. In the Revised Estimates, however, not only did the opening balance of 17,97 vanish entirely, but a deficit of 9,91 appeared. To meet this deficit, when the account were finally made up some time after the Financial Statement for 1898-99 had been presented to this Council, a contribution was given from Imperial funds and was calculated so as to leave a balance of 5,00 at the credit of the Provincial account on April 1st, 1898. Apart from this substantial grant bestowed by the Government of India in consideration of the disastrous effect upon the finances of this Government of the combination of famine and plague the revenues aggregated 4,16,83 as compared with 4,17,63 and 4,16,99 anticipated in the Budget and Revised Estimates. The total expenditure which was estimated at 4,22,68 in the Budget increased to 4,44,87 in the Revised, but ultimately proved to be 4,41,98 in the final Accounts, the excess over the Budget being due to the two calamities which continued to afflict the Province during the year. Direct famine relief charges to the amount of 94,26 debit able to the head 33—Famine Relief were all borne by the Imperial exchequer, while the indirect relief charges borne by Provincial revenues amounted to 9,96. Plague expenditure accounts for a Provincial charge of no less than 23,73, of which 19,15 were direct charges and 4,58 indirect. The division between direct and indirect is somewhat arbitrary distribution of the outlay. To indirect are charged plague police, additions to administrative establishments, Plague hospitals, &c., when constructed by the Public Works Department, and to direct are charged special plague establishments including English doctors, nurses, Staff Corps officers, subordinates, &c., expenses of disinfection, railway inspection, and detention camps, &c., &c.

3. In the Budget of 1898-99 the Provincial account was estimated to open with a balance of *nil*, but, as stated above, it was started later in the year with a credit balance of 5,00. In the Revised Estimates of the year the Government of India have again come to the assistance of this Government and have made a liberal contribution of 27,86 from Imperial funds to recoup the deficit anticipated in the Provincial account. They have authorised the payment of 26,33 from General Revenues and 1,00 from District Local Funds in Sind as grant-in-aid to local bodies in regard of the plague expenditure incurred by them up to March 31st, 1899. Out of the total sum of 27,33 the share of the Bombay City Corporation amounted to 14,50, and has already been paid and orders have issued for the apportionment of the balance between 24 Municipalities in the mofussil and 1 District Local Board. These grants amount to from 15 to 62 per cent. of the local plague charges in individual cases and in the aggregate to 41 per cent., and have been settled with reference to—

(1) the actual cash balance of the local body concerned,

(2) the extent to which it has made efforts, by economies in other directions, to meet the expenditure forced on it by the plague,

(3) its general capacity for meeting the burden by taxation, and

(4) the extent to which it has been stricken by the plague.

The details of the grants will be found in Appendix I.

The Provincial account will be closed with a credit balance of 15,00, which the Government of India have further undertaken to provide together with such sum out of the abovementioned plague grants to local bodies as remains unadjusted in the account with those bodies at the end of the year. The revised estimates of the direct famine and plague expenditure debitable to Provincial are 2,48 and 33,00, while the indirect charges are estimated at 17 and 4,23, respectively. Leaving aside the direct famine and plague expenditure and the aggregate contribution of 42,86 made from Imperial funds, the ordinary revenue of the year is estimated to exceed the ordinary expenditure by 2,62, and this surplus would have been still further raised to 7,02, if the indirect famine and plague charges mentioned above had not been incurred.

4. The liberality with which the Government of India have permitted this Government to participate in the prosperous condition of Imperial finances as evidenced by the special grants in aid of Provincial revenues referred to above has been cordially acknowledged by this Government. The current year's Budget opens with a balance of 15,00, and closes with a balance of *nil*. The conclusion, however, that this Government proposed to expend the whole of the windfall they have received would not be correct. For account purposes this Government of India in making the grant of 15,00 rendered 12,37 available for expenditure under the head 45—Civil Works and permitted under other heads the excess of expenditure over receipts to the extent of the remaining 2,63. The Local Government is given entire discretion as to the disposal of the surplus grants, but is invited to consider the general financial position and the necessity of building up the balance to the prescribed minimum balance of twenty lakhs within a limited period of time and is further reminded that it will be dangerous to embark on expenditure of a recurring character. Accordingly, this Government has obtained the approval of the Government of India to the following redistribution of this sum of 12,37:—

(*a*) 6,00 as a reserve towards the balance.

(*b*) 40 as a reserve for meeting unforeseen contingencies and minor grants for which no provision has been made in the Budget.

(*c*) 3,50 allotment to the Public Works Department,
1,40 allotment to the Educational Department,
50 allotment to the Judicial and Political Departments,
45 allotment to the Revenue Department, and
12 allotment to the General Department.

The detailed distribution of the grant under (*c*), which will be restricted as far as possible to non-recurring expenditure, *e.g.*, public works, payments of grants in aid of educational buildings and of other outstanding claims, is under consideration. The plague expenditure of the year is estimated at 19,20, *i.e.*, 12,64 direct and 3,56 indirect. The Government of India again undertake to make good the direct plague expenditure to the limit of 12,64 by an additional assignment to Provincial revenues.

5. In paragraph 5 of last year's Financial Statement it was remarked that the contributions from District Local Funds towards the expenditure on famine relief incurred by Government would be utilised, so far as they would go, towards the reconstitution of the Provincial balance. These contributions, which amounted to 99 in 1897-98 and are estimated at 84 for the past year, have now been swept away in the unavoidably heavy outgoings of the past two years from the Provincial exchequer. On an examination of the resources of the Local Funds concerned and in view of their contributions towards plague expenses, further receipts on account of the famine did not appear to be feasible, and are, therefore, not entered in this year's budget.

SECTION V.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Mr. Nugent's concluding remarks were as follows:—

44. It cannot be expected that the Budget which is herewith offered for the information of the Honourable Members of the Council and on which any remarks they may desire to make will be received with all due consideration will afford them any lively satisfaction, nor indeed can it be regarded by this Government as making adequate provision for the multifarious necessities of the Presidency. These necessities have not stood still during the last few years while our misfortunes forbade any expenditure beyond the absolute minimum for the maintenance of the administration. In consequence our needs now face us in accumulated volume, but without taking account of past arrears of claims we find our exiguous resources unequal to the progressive demands of a single year.

We have been losing revenue for several years in consequence of our inability to strengthen our Revenue establishments in certain tracts where they are admittedly too weak; grave inconvenience is experienced by the public as a result of the lack of the funds needed to provide suitable offices in various places for the transaction of public business. We search in vain for an El Dorado from which to obtain the means wherewith to finance these and numerous other important projects.

45. This Government have greeted with pleasure the welcome display of a spirit of benevolence on the part of the Government of India as betokened by the special grants which have generously been given. We are duly grateful for the liberality displayed towards us, but had it been refused we should simply have been insolvent, and this from causes entirely beyond our control. No local Indian Government can fight against the decrees of Providence when those dispensations assume the form of pestilence and famine. It must then place its reliance, so far as the supply of funds to cope with the emergency is concerned, on the Cæsar of Simla and the Reserva Treasury of the Government of India. It is idle to suppose that to tide successfully over such a crisis any minor economies in expenditure on our ordinary but essential objects will meet the case and provide the requisite sinews of war. The additional expenditure necessitated is counted by tens of lakhs: the possible parings even if we cut to the quick can only be reckoned by lakhs. Our financial contracts with the Government of India may work well in normal times, being based more or less on a carefully calculated equilibrium between revenue and expenditure with perhaps by good luck and good management a little margin to the good which we may spend on luxuries. But they are not devised and cannot be made bear the stress and strain of some great and sudden calamity which attacks us without warning and as the result of causes against which we are powerless to contend and over which we can exercise no control. A visitation whether of famine or of plague throws at once hopelessly out of gear our financial system and all our financial arrangements, *pari passu* making serious inroads on our revenue and diminishing our resources, and vastly augmenting our expenditure. We cannot then weather the storm by taking in little reefs in our sails, for keep the various Departments under weigh at all and escape shipwreck altogether we must spread enough canvas on the administrative masts and yards in the shape of police, schools, public works, general administration and the like, and at the best of times and in the fairest weather we have not so much set that there is much scope left for taking in any. When therefore we are beset first by a tornado of famine and then by a cyclone of plague our only hope left is that the Government of India will assume the timely role of tugs and tow us off the lee shore of insolvency and the rocks of bankruptcy. Moreover it is but fair that they should come to our rescue when we are in distress, for it must be remembered that when they were in difficulties and we for the moment were sailing through what was for us financially a summer sea we gave them—I will not say with *empressement* or altogether voluntarily but still we gave them—not a few lakhs out of our savings to enable them to keep their furnaces burning and their own vessel afloat.

46. In paragraph 35 of the Financial Statement of the Government of India for 1899-1900 the late Finance Minister, the Honourable Sir A. Westland, has given a view of the Financial Administration of this Presidency, which would lead imperfectly informed persons to suppose that this Government had been spending recklessly on all manner of luxuries in years of declining revenue and calamity. "The continuous advance," he says, "of the expenditure of the Province, while the advance of the revenue was entirely set back by the famine year, has brought a strain upon the finances, irrespective of the direct effects of famine and of plague expenditure." The last few words quoted, it may be mentioned, convey an impression which is distinctly erroneous. Figures then follow which being, as he points out, exclusive of all direct famine and plague expenditure are alleged to "show that the revenue and expenditure were in equilibrium for the first four years of the period under review, but that in the next two (the years of calamity) by reason of the falling off in revenue, without an intermission of the increase in expenditure, the Provincial balance had to bear a reduction of Rx. 307,500" (or 30¾ lakhs). The figures as given in the Financial Statement are appended for easy reference:—

	Revenue account of modified by Irrigation and Railway figures.	Ordinary expenditure account.	Excess of expenditure.
	In thousands of rupees.		
1892 Standard ...	2,40,95	2,40,95	.....
1892-93	2,41,01	2,43,40	2,39
1893-94	2,47,92	2,45,57	.....
1894-95	2,48,00	2,52,61	61
1895-96	2,60,49	2,56,02	.....
1896-97	2,40,32	2,58,89	18,57
1897-98	2,48,36	2,60,54	12,18
1898-99	2,55,03	2,53,16	2,62 (Excess of Revenue.)
1899-1900	2,57,34	2,80,17 (Excess of Expenditure.	

A more accurate version of the case, and one which sets forth the financial administration in this Government in a very different light, will be gathered from the following brief analysis of the figures. It will be seen that the excesses of expenditure over revenue attributed to this Government are deduced as the result of comparison between what are termed in the Financial Statement (*a*) the Revenue account as modified by Irrigation and Railway figures and (*b*) the ordinary expenditure account. The statement of Revenue can be accepted as a faithful representation of the net revenues made available by the development from year to year of the Provincial resources. But the figures on the other side of the account do not represent from the year 1896-97 onwards the true ordinary expenditure of this administration. They include on the contrary large items attributable to famine and plague. The amount of such items was (in thousands of rupees):—

	Famine.	Plague.	Total.
In 1896-97 } Actuals ...	2,38	60	3,18
In 1897-98 }	8,96	4,58	13,54
In 1898-99 (Revised) ...	17	4,23	4,40
In 1899-1900 (Budget) ...	...	3,56	3,56
Total of four years ..	11,71	12,97	24,68

This expenditure is due to sundry minor causes such as (*a*) the increased cost of diets in jails and hospitals, (*b*) the execution of certain works by Public Works agency, (*c*) the grant of grain compensation to low-paid Government employes, but principally to (*d*) those increases which have to be made in ordinary establishments in order to enable them to perform the additional duties which whether they be of a special or ordinary character have to be performed in connection with plague or famine. Thus under Land Revenue the Collectors' or Mamlatdars' establishments have to be strengthened by the addition of Circle Inspectors and Head Karkuns to carry out famine-relief or plague inspections and by additional clerks for account work. The police has to be largely strengthened for such purposes as the prevention of crime in famine affected areas, the maintenance of order during the evacuation of villages attacked by plague, the protection of property left in evacuated houses and assistance in sanitary supervision. The medical establishments have to be increased to deal with the sick on famine works and the increased number of patients attending hospitals in consequence of the plague epidemic. The Port Health Officers' establishments have considerable increases made to them in order to enable them to carry out the regulations of the Venice Convention. The principal items composing these charges which are solely and directly due to famine and plague are given in the annexed statement:—

Salaries and allowances (including travelling allowances) of officers and establishments	11,55
Grain compensation	6,20
Contingent charges (including extra diet charges in jails and hospitals, stationery, postage, telegrams, &c.)	4,75
Works charges incurred by Public Works agency	2,18
Total.....	24,68

Now these charges are classified for account purposes under what are considered the appropriate heads of service such as Land Revenue, Medical, Police, &c., and are denominated in account phraseology "Indirect charges." To this procedure there is of course no objection so long as it is recognized as nothing more than a matter of accounts. But this Government have never ceased to contend that it is fallacious and unreasonable to class the indirect plague charges as part of the ordinary expenditure, or to suggest that those charges are irrespective of the direct effect of famine and plague." They are no less an effect and a direct effect of famine and plague, than other expenditure incurred in order to deal with those calamities. They differ from that other expenditure solely in that they are classed for account purposes under an ordinary service head such as Land Revenue or Police instead of under the special sub-head Plague (under 24 Medical) or the special head "33 Famine Relief."

47. To arrive at a correct view as to the amount of the ordinary expenditure, this so-called indirect expenditure on famine and plague should be excluded and only when this is done will it be possible to make a perfectly just comparison between ordinary revenue and ordinary expenditure. When this operation is performed the figures for the last four years 1896-97 to 1899-1900 stand as below:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess Expenditure } − / Excess Revenue } +
	Figures in thousands of rupees.		
1896-97	2,40,32	2,55,71	−15,39
1897-98	2,48,36	2,47,00	+1,36
1898-99	2,56,08	2,49,06	+7,02
1899-1900 ...	2,57,34	2,56,91	+93

The result of the four years ordinary expenditure is an excess expenditure of 6,08. This excess was due wholly to the sudden drop in the revenues of the year 1896-97 due to famine and plague. The occurrence of famine cannot be anticipated till late in the year, and it is not possible to apply the shears at once. This Government also having in hand the large balance of 40,08 at the beginning of the year 1896-97 was entitled to draw upon it, in the expectation of being able to recoup the overdraft by subsequent economies in its ordinary expenditure. These recoupments as above shown it has been steadily making ever since, notwithstanding the severe set-back in the revenues which still continues.

48. In paragraph 57 of the Financial Statement it is remarked that the total direct expenditure on plague and famine which has been defrayed from Provincial revenues during the three years ending 31st March 1899 aggregate Rx. 119,500, *i.e.*, 11,95 thousands of rupees. If to this sum be added the indirect expenditure for the same period which amounts to 21,12, then the total plague and famine expenditure borne up to the end of 1898-99 by Provincial revenues will be 33,07 thousands of rupees. As regards the current year it is not settled how much of the direct plague expenditure will fall upon Provincial revenues. But if the policy pursued up to the present remains unchanged, these revenues will have to bear the charge of at least 3,56 for the so-called indirect plague expenditure. Thus by the end of the current financial year it is estimated that 36,63 will have been spent out of Provincial revenues on famine and plague, only 3,45 less than the handsome balance of 40,08 with which the year 1896-97 opened. In other words the accumulated balances of this Government have been almost wholly expended on charges incurred on famine and plague. The loss due to the set-back of the revenue is not very easy to estimate. But it may at its lowest be compared at some 22 lakhs, being the amount by which in the years 1896-97, 1897-98 and 1898-99 the revenues have fallen short of the level attained in 1895-96. The total loss due to famine and plague which the revenues of this Government have had to undergo, notwithstanding the subventions amounting to a total of 58,90 made by the Government of India in respect of direct famine and plague charges, amount to not less than 36,63 total plague and famine charges borne by Provincial revenues plus 22,00 due to set-back of revenue, making a sum total of 58,63 or not far from 60 lakhs of rupees. That in the face of these difficulties in respect of ordinary expenditure little more than 6 lakhs should have been overdrawn in four years is evidence of the most careful economy and care in adjusting ordinary expenditure to available resources. The Supreme Government, as already noted with gratitude, have recently come to the rescue with a grant of 15 lakhs, which has saved this Government from having to cut into the very quick in pursuance of the policy of retrenchment which it has been obliged to pursue. It must not be supposed therefore that the observations contained in the above paragraphs are intended by way of protest against any want of liberality on the part of the Supreme Government. They are intended as nothing more than a vindication of this Government from the charge of having failed in a time of difficulty to keep even its ordinary expenditure within its ordinary revenues. We claim on the contrary to have succeeded in the task required of us notwithstanding that our revenues have been grievously crippled and to have ungrudgingly indented upon the large balances which we had accumulated in the days of our prosperity in order to meet a substantial share of the charges due to calamities for the occurrence of which this Government is in no way responsible and for meeting which no provision is made in the Provincial system of finance. The object in being our views we have had considerable gratification in receiving recently from the Government of India a communication in which they admitted that direct plague expenditure does not include the whole of the expenditure which this Government has to incur on account of the calamity, and that in calculating the growth of ordinary Provicial expenditure indirect as well as direct plague expenditure must be excluded.

49. The picture is somewhat brighter than it was this time last year. The last remnants of scarcity which were then still lingering in parts of the Deccan have finally vanished, and a bountiful harvest has gone far to recuperate the resources of the peasantry. The prospects of the season in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak are marred by the long and unexpected break which has occurred in the rains. Elsewhere the present season so far gives fair promise. The Meteorological Reporter is as sanguine as professional etiquette permits, though he must admit that I personally regard that learned man of science as one of the latter-day minor prophets in the accuracy of whose predictions I have not a very profound faith.

50. The plague is still with us, for the moment quiescent in most districts, but it is futile to cherish the hope that we have yet seen the last of it and useless to speculate for how many more years we may have it raging within our borders more or less virulently and extensively. With greater habitude to its workings, it has been found possible to relax in great measure the restrictions with which at the outset it was hoped the spread of the epidemic might be confined, and the disease suppressed. There are also indications that the people are learning to adapt themselves to the situation, to take for themselves the precautions necessary, and to carry on their business with little disturbance.

51. If these conditions are maintained, if public confidence and commercial organisation are preserved secured, we may look for the revival of those of our revenues in particular which are derived from Forests, Excise and Stamps, and are most dependent on the free flow of commerce and trade. It must be remembered, however, that even if our sanguine desires are fulfilled, if the revenues recover and the outlay on combating the pestilence can be curtailed, we must laboriously build up the prescribed minimum balance of 20lakhs before we

PURELY PERSONAL.

A QUITE remarkable birthday celebration took place the other day in Granville Place, Portman Square, the residence of the aged Lady Sophia Cecil. This venerable lady is now ninety years old, and in the full possession of her faculties, with health and strength well maintained. She was born Lady Sophia Lennox, her father having been a son of the fourth Duke of Richmond, and she married in 1838 Lord Thomas Cecil, a son of the first Marquess of Exeter, and has been a widow for more than a quarter of a century.

Lady Sophia had many presents in honour of her birthday, among the most interesting being an illuminated address, beautifully framed, and signed by all her many nephews and nieces. The long list was headed by the signature of the present Duke of Richmond who, in point of fact, is only ten years younger than his aunt. Many well-known names figured in this record, among others, those of Lord de Ros and Sir Charles Peel. The latter gave a splendid floral trophy in the form of a boat, made of many-coloured roses with a broad white ribbon attached, having the figures 1809 embroidered on one side and 1899 on the other. Mrs. Armytage, the daughter of a former Lord Fitzhardinge, is also a niece; she gave a pretty pyramid of white flowers. Lady Sophia received her visitors in person.

It will be remembered that this lady and two of her sisters, Lady Louisa Tighe and Lady de Ros, were among those present at the memorable ball that took place on the eve of Waterloo. But Lady Sophia was a child, and surveyed the scene at a distance, while her elder sisters were among the grown-up guests, and joined in the amusements of the dance.

Lady Howard de Walden was the richest, and perhaps the most eccentric woman in Great Britain. She inherited all the London property of her brother, the fifth Duke of Portland, when he died in 1879, and though that was but a portion of his vast estates, possibly it was the best portion. As he died worth about seventeen millions of money, it may be imagined what kind of an income Lady Howard de Walden had from that source alone. But this was only a part of her wealth. All her brothers and sisters had predeceased her; and her sister, Lady Ossington, who was enormously rich, left her all her money.

Lady Howard de Walden's property mainly consisted of that rich district which is covered by Cavendish Square, Portland Place, Harley Street, Weymouth Street, Wigmore Street, Wimpole Street, and so on in that district which is now sacred to enormously rich doctors, to great upholsterers, and to fine and rich people generally. It would be rash to conclude how much money she received yearly from these ground rents; suffice it to say that, with the possible exception of Mr. Astor and one or two other Americans—and, perhaps, also our own Duke of Westminster—she was the largest owner of house property in the world.

Lady Howard had a somewhat eccentric, though right royal way of disposing of her immense income. One of her manias was for building. When I was in Malvern, a few months ago, in the midst of a comparatively small village, and just off the street, I came across a magnificent palace, with several storeys, with terraces, with lofty halls; in short, a place not quite as big, but much more striking than Buckingham Palace. The curious thing about this extraordinary and imposing pile was that it seemed so inappropriate. It was, as I have said, right in the midst of a small village; it stood on the street it had no grounds to speak of. There it was—bare, lonely, nude, with no suggestion of the peace, the remoteness, and the splendour that you get from some of the ancestral domains of this country. It just looked as if some fairy had dropped it down in the midst of these small red-brick and almost squalid houses when the fairy was on its way to some very different scene.

Lady Howard de Walden took a fancy to Malvern, for it has the most beautiful air in England; but then she went the wrong side of Malvern, and besides, she might have plenty of fine grounds instead of sticking up her palace just on the roaring village street. However, Malvern owes much to her, and so does every traveller to Malvern. The gossips say that when she was driving over the hills she would suddenly get the idea that she would want to go by a certain route and when she was told that she could not do so because there was no road on this route, she would order a road to be made at her expense in the lordliest way. This is the reason why the Malvern Hills can be traversed to-day by so many direct routes. Fifty thousand pounds, I hear, would be an under-estimate of the amount of money this strange being spent in this way.

Foulis Castle, the cradle of the race, is a fine building which has withstood many a seige in the olden days, nestling under the Shadow of Ben Wyvis—the home of the lordly eagle, which ever and anon may be seen soaring majestically over the castle of the family which bears him as their armorial insignia. The house commands an extensive view of the Black Isle and surrounding country, but it contains little of historical interest, for, unhappily, owing to a family feud, the treasures were dispersed by the heiress of line, who even vented her spite by destroying the ancient monuments. The question of her legitimacy arising, her father became so exasperated that he cut down all his fine timber about the house, a proceeding which aroused the utmost indignation throughout the country side. The warcry of the Munroes is, rendered into English, "Castle Foulis in flames."

"Apropos" of my reference to the Dunmore family the other week, the Earl of Dunmore has just returned to town, after an extended tour in Russia. He was one of the ungallant peers who voted the other day against the aldermanic aspirations of the ladies. The Earl is a man of grand physique. Rough and rugged in appearance, bearded as the pard, his features and bearing are those of a man of fierce daring, with the will and power to go anywhere and do anything. Perhaps this aspect is accentuated through his being "lam" of an eye, as the Highlanders call it. He suffered an injury to his left eye, during a *battue*, at the hands of the late Lord Lovat, who was terribly distressed over the affair.

Visitors to Morocco hear astonising tales of the bravery of Kaid Maclean, a Scotsman who—in appearance, at least—has become a Moor of the Moors. Dark and swarthy in complexion, whiskered and turbaned, wearing the wide trousers of the native, the Kaid would never be taken for a Highlander. Yet he belongs to the Macleans of Drimnin a doughty race whose deeds he seems to have emulated, for the natives talk with bated breath of this bold and fearless chief of the Sultan's army. He claims to be the only Christian who has crossed the Glania Pass openly and visited the sacred tomb of Mullai Alli Shereef, in the Tafilet district.

The Kaid spent ten years in the British Army before he resigned his commission in 1876 to take up his post as "Instructor in Drill" of the Sultan's Army. He has rendered very important services to this country, and was the recipient of a gold watch and silver inkstand some years ago in recognition thereof. When last in Scotland he took a fancy to pipe music and brought back his own piper, who so captivated the Moors that the Sultan ordered the formation of a band, and these Moors are now creditable performers and have their instruments decorated with ribbons of Maccan tartan.

The son of the last named was responsible for one of the glories of Farnley Hall, which is situated a mile or two from Otley. This was Walter Ramsden Fawkes, who at the beginning of the present century represented Yorkshire in Parliament in the Whig interest. He became one of J. M. W. Turner's most ardent admirers and generous patrons. Turner paid several prolonged visits to Farnley Hall—visits that had a far-reaching effect upon the work of our greatest landscape painter. Ruskin declares that "the scenery whose influence I can trace most definitely throughout most of his works is that of Yorkshire." There is a superb collection of Turner paintings at Farnley Hall, and the late Mr. Fox was always very willing to allow visitors to inspect them. It would be difficult to estimate the value of the works. A small portion of the collection was disposed of in 1890, and realised the nice little sum of £24,361. The other art treasures at Farnley include examples of Correggio, Rubens, Velasquez, Van der Velde and Sir Joshua Reynolds—truly a rich inheritance.

The other day (writes a Huddersfield corresponent) I saw one of Huddersfield's "rough diamonds" in the person of Mr. Henry Blaimires, who was returning from his pretty seaside home at Martin, Blackpool. Mr. Blaimires is a prosperous, but eccentric woollen manufacturer, and is noted for his quaint Yorkshire phraseology, or, what might be perhaps better described, as "polyglot lingo," for his language is a curious mixture of Irish, Scotch, Yankee, and broad Yorkshire dialects. There are many good stories concerning Mr. Blaimires, and the glimpse I had of him the other day reminded me of one or two, which I will endeavour to rescue from their local obscurity.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJI.)

AN ACTION FOR THE VALUE OF EXPLOSIVES

JAMES RONALD WATSON *vs.* OOMER JAMAL VAYANI.

THE plaintiff, a dealer in explosives, carrying on business in London, brought this suit, in which he asked that the defendant should be ordered to deliver to him 504 cases of gun-powder or to pay £294-13-0 their value, or that he should be ordered to give an account of his dealings and transactions, and the dealings and transactions of the firm of Messrs. G. E. LeMaistre and Co., and of his late partner G.E.LeMaistre, in respect of the 504 cases of gun-powder consigned by the plaintiff to the firm for sale, and to pay to the plaintiff such sum as was due, with costs. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Starling, with the Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, represented the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that he carried on business as a dealer in explosives in Lonn, and traded in various parts of the would through agents. In 1894 and for several years previously the defendant had carried me an agency business in Bombay in partnership with George Edward Le Maistre, now deceased, under the name of Messrs. G. E. Le Maistre and Co. During that period the plaintiff sent out various quantities of explosives to the firm to be sold on this account, the proceeds to be remitted to him after the sales. About August, 1894, the plaintiff sent to the firm for sale a consignment of five hundred and four cases of gun-powder, and on their arrival at Bombay, they were entered in the Port Trust books in the defendant's name, he holding the necessary licence for storing gun-powder. The plaintiff did not know whether the cases were sold or what had become of them. He had received no account of their sale, nor had any payment been made to him in respect of the gun-powder. The defendant had alleged that prior to September, 1894, the partnership between him and G. E. Le Maistre was dissolved, and that in August, 1895, the latter sold to him 500 of the cases of gun-powder for Rs. 5,235-2-0. The plaintiff knew nothing of that transaction, and claimed that he was entitled to recover from the defendant the 504 cases or their value.

The defendant stated that George Edward Le Maistre, for some time before he (defendant) had any connection with him, had carried on business in Bombay in arms and ammunition under the name of Messrs. G. E. Le Maistre and Co. In 1889, he went to England and arranged with certain dealers in explosives to receive and sell on their behalf such consignments as might be sent. On his return to Bombay it was arranged between him and the defendant that half the commission earned should be given to the latter, in consideration of defendant who was a large dealer in such articles, influencing the sale of such consignments. Defendant said he was not a partner with G. E. Le Maistre. The connection between defendant and Le Maistre was terminated in August, 1894, since when he had had no connection with the business of Le Maistre or of the firm. It was simply for the convenience of Le Maistre that defendant allowed the 504 cases to be stored in the magazine in his (defendant's) name. Le Maistre, after severing his connection with defendant, continued to receive other consignments from the plaintiff and others until May, 1896, when Le Maistre became an insolvent, and his effects came into the possession of the Official Assignee. During that time the plaintiff, though aware of the above facts, never asserted any liability of the defendant towards himself in respect of the cases of gunpowder, but treated Le Maistre as being solely responsible for the same. The defendant submitted the plaintiff was estopped from asserting any such liability against defendant. In August, 1895, Le Maistre's books would show that defendant had paid him Rs. 5,235-2-0 for the 500 cases, and defendant, therefore, submitted all liability on his part to the plaintiff came to an end, and he contended the suit should be dismised with costs.

After the examination of the defendant, and an assistant in the late firm of G. E. Le Maistre and Co., Mr. Starling submitted that there had been good grounds shown that the partnership between Oomer Jamal and Le Maistre had been dissolved. The defendant had stated that he believed the gun-powder had been paid for by Le Maistre before he bought the cases. That was supported by the letters forwarding remittances from Le Maistre to the plaintiff, Watson. Counsel submitted the transfer of the goods to the defendant was, under the circumstances, justifiable.

Mr. Anderson next addressed the court. At the close of the enquiry, his lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for £294-13-0, at the exchange rate of the day, with interest and costs.

THE WEATHER.

RAIN ALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	23	80	31	60	36	51	31	35
Thursday, Aug. 24th	0	4	00	1	00	00	00	00
Total.....	23	84	31	61	36	51	31	35
Total fall to Aug. 24th, 1898.	56	40	55	10	55	14	51	71
Total fall to Aug. 24th, 1897.	64	78	60	41	63	41	58	5

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH OF AUGUST, 1899.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabad, Agra, Allahabad, Jubulpore and Nagpur, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Neemuch and 18 at Khandwa.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in many places, the excess in the day temperature being strongly marked in Kathiawar, Gujarat, Berar, Rajputana, the Punjab, Central India and at Jhansi, Agra, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Malegaon, Poona, Sholapur, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Lahore and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are large at Jhansi, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Colombo, and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Raipur (1·76") and Mangalore (1·27"), about three quarters of an inch at Allahabad and Amraoti, about half an inch at Cuddapah, Karwar and Ratnagiri, and under a quarter of an inch at Hoshangabad, Surat, Bombay, Belgaum, Goa, Calicut, Cochin Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Colombo.

The monsoon gradient both on the West and Malabar Coasts shows a slight further improvement since yesterday, but is still weaker than usual. The pressure is about normal in almost all districts, except in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at and about Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, where the defect amounts to about half a tenth. The sea is rough at Calicut, Cochin and Colombo, and smooth or slight along the coast from Mangalore to Veraval. The weather conditions are therefore somewhat more favourable for general rain in light or moderate showers all along the coast from Cochin to Bombay and for local scattered showers in the Madras Presidency Ceylon, Berar and the Central and North-West Provinces. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a small area of low pressure on and off the South Coromandel Coast, and the weather at and about Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam is in a slightly unsettled condition.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 22nd August were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

Karachi.—Rain much wanted. River at Kotri on 21st, 15 feet 6 inches against 17 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Kharif cultivation has suffered from low inundation, but growing crops are flourishing. Crops damaged by insects in Tatta and Sakro talukas and by dust storms in Johi taluka. Fodder scarce in eight talukas. Cattle weak. Prices of food-grains above normal throughout district except at Dadu, Johi, Sakro, Ghorabari, Sujaval and Mirpur Batoro.

Shikarpur.—Rain badly needed. River 11 feet 5 inches against 11 feet 10 inches last year. Deficiency of water general, but specially noticeable in Sind Canal and its branches. Fodder in sufficient in three talukas. Cattle in good condition. Prices risen considerably owing to deficiency of water and scarcity in Cutch.

Hyderabad.—No rain during week. Kharif crops suffering from want of water in Badin, Dero Mohbat and Kandiaro talukas. Water supply deficient throughout district. Fodder scarce. Cattle dying in Badin, Tando Bago, Dero Mohbat and Hala talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Deficiency of water in Sukkur and Ghar canals in Shahdadpur getting serious. Fodder sufficient. Price of Jowari risen by 2 seers 15 chataks, of bajri by 1 seer 5 chataks and of wheat by 15 chataks, while that of rice fallen by 1 chatak per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—No rain during week. Prices of food-grains rising; price of rice 10 seers and of bajri 11½ seers per rupee at Umarkot and 7 and 9 seers respectively at Nagar; elsewhere in desert prices average from 11 to 12 seers. Relief being doled out in Mithi, Islamkot, Chachra, Kesar and Chelyar.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 19th August 1899)—No rain during week throughout district except 5 cents at Parantij and 3 cents at Sanand; for season maximum at Dhandhuka 7 inches 58 cents, minimum at Ahmedabad 3 inches 29 cents. Rainfall insufficient in the whole district, and more rain badly wanted. For want of rain sowing retarded in all talukas except Dhandhuka, where sowing of jowari, bajri and cotton has begun since the rainfall there in the last week. Standing crops withered. Fodder supply entirely insufficient. Agricultural stock in pretty fair condition. Prices rising: price of jowari 9, of bajri 8, of wheat 7 1-2 and of rice, second sort, 7 seers per rupee.

Kaira—(For week ending 21st August).—Rain for week at Kaira 4 cents, average for the district ¼ cent; for season at Kaira 4 inches 24 cents, in the district maximum at Nadiad 6 inches 46 cents, minimum at Borsad 3 inches 3 cents, average for the district 4 inches 31 1-2 cents. Rain badly wanted in all parts of the district. Standing crops of bajri and kodra withered in most places. Transplantation of rice crops totally stopped for want of rain. Fodder supply insufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Animals fed on leaves in the whole district. Average price of bajri 8, of wheat 8 1-4 and of rice 7 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain for week at Broach 10 cents, in the district maximum at Anklesvar 30 cents, none at Jambusar, Amod and Vagra; for season at Broach 9 inches 6 cents, in the district maximum at Anklesvar 12 inches 2 cents, minimum at Amod 3 inches 63 cents. Rainfall insufficient in the whole district. Agricultural operations at a standstill for want of rain. Prospects gloomy. Fodder getting scarce except in Anklesvar taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Surat.—Rain for week at Surat 12 cents, in the district maximum at Pardi 1 inch 17 cents, minimum at Chorasi 29 cents; for season at Surat 17 inches 75 cents, in the district maximum at Bulsar 35 inches 61 cents, minimum at Olpad 9 inches 99 cents. Rain wanted throughout district. Rice seedlings withered in some places in Olpad, Bardoli, Jalalpor, Chikhli and Mandvi talukas. Rice land being sown with jowari and other crops. Standing crops in fair condition, except in Olpad and Jalalpor. Fodder supply sufficient and condition of agricultural stock good.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 19th and 21st: total of week 0·71 inch: total to date 31·35 being 24·00 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 16th, 2° warm on 18th and 22nd, and 3° warm on 19th, 20th and 21st: temperature normal on 17th. Vapour in air normal from 16th to 18th, and excessive from 19th to 20th: abnormal wind easterly on 21st and 22nd.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 91 cents, in the district maximum at Shahapur 3 inches 38 cents, minimum at Dahanu 3 cents; for season at Thana 35 inches 69 cents, in the district maximum at Shahapur 50 inches 10 cents, minimum at Mahim 16 inches 74 cents. Transplantation again stopped for want of sufficient rain throughout the district. Condition of young crops not good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices stationary.

Kolaba.—Rainfall during week throughout district, maximum 5 inches 63 cents at Karjat, minimum 2 inches 5 cents at Alibag; total for season 33 inches 68 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 49 inches 2 cents at Karjat, minimum 33 inches 53 cents at Uran. More rain still required. Transplantation almost completed. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice at Alibag 9 seers 7½ tolas; prices fallen at Alibag, Kolhapur, Karjat and Nagothna.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week insufficient, maximum 6 inches 72 cents at Mandangad, minimum 81 cents at Vengorla. Transplantation impeded. Agricultural prospects worse than in the preceding week. Fodder sufficient for the present. Prices of food-grains almost steady.

Khandesh.—Rain during week everywhere, at Dhulia 53 cents, in the district maximum at Parola 1 inch 30 cents, minimum at Jamner 22 cents; for season at Dhulia 7 inches 57 cents, average in the district 7 inches 44 cents. More rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in some parts and retarded in others for want of rain Standing crops in fair condition in some parts and withering in others for want of moisture. Fodder insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Prices of wheat and bajri slightly fallen, while those of jowari and rice slightly risen.

Nasik.—(For the week ending 22nd August 1899).—Rain for week at Nasik 18 cents; for season 9 inches 6 cents. Rain urgently wanted in all the talukas except Peint, West Kalvan, North, South and West Igatpuri. Sowing and transplantation retarded for want of rain except in the talukas of Igatpuri, Peint and West Kalvan. Standing crops withering in some places. Fodder supply running short and risen in price except in West Kalvan, Igatpuri and Peint. Cattle, in Malegaon and Nandgaon feeding on anjan leaves. Prices of food-grains almost steady.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week at Nagar 15 cents, in the district maximum 38 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 3 cents at Parner. More rain generally wanted to save standing crops, which are withering. Sowing of bajri retarded in some places. Fodder supply moderate and condition of cattle fair except at Kopargaon and Parner. Average price of jowari 17 seers 38 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain for week at Sholapur 1 inch 5 cents, at Barsi 8, at Madha 17, at Karmala 9, at Pandharpur 8, at Sangola 18 and at Malsiras 12 cents; for season maximum at Barsi 4 inches 52 cents, minimum at Sangola 2 inches 39 cents. Rain urgently needed throughout district. Bagayat crops and the kharif crops already sown in a few places and still alive being benefited by the present rain in Sholapur and Sangola talukas. Sowing of kharif crops in some places in hard soils commenced in Sangola. Land being prepared in Sholapur, Pandharpur and Sangola for rabi crops. Prospects slightly improved for rabi crops, but there is hardly any chance of raising any kharif crops. Fodder sufficient, though rising in price owing to heavy exports. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Pandharpur and Sangola and rise in Sholapur, Barsi and Karmala talukas. Price stationary in Madha and Malsiras. Price of Sholapur jowari 15 seers 3 chataks, the rice being due to large exports to Bombay and other places.

Satara.—Rainfall during week throughout district, at Satara 1 inch 35 cents, at Patan 1 inch 88 cents, at Javli 1 inch 26 cents, in other talukas varying from 57 cents at Koregaon to 9 cents at Valva. More rain still wanted throughout district. Standing crops withering for want of rain, though slightly benefited in some places by the week's rain. Fodder sufficient, but getting dearer. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Prices of jowari and bajri slightly fallen.

Bijapur.—Very slight rain in five talukas, varying from 2 cents at Bagalkot to 12 cents at Indi; none at Sindgi, Bagevadi and Muddebihal. Kharif crops dried up. Sowing of cotton retarded for want of rain. Heavy rain urgently required. Dry fodder sufficient for the present. Cattle growing lean for want of grazing. People of Badami apprehend scarcity if no rain falls in a few days. Average price of jowari 18 seers 8 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Slight rain during week througout district except at Athni, Gokak, Parasgad and Chikodi, varying from 2 inches 7 cents at Chandgad to 3 cents at Parasgad. More rain urgently wanted throughout district. Crops withering for want of rain. No sowing done in eastern talukas. Fodder getting dear. Water supply in Sampgaon and Chikodi talukas rapidly diminishing.

Dharwar.—Slight rain eight talukas, varying from 39 cents at Kalghatgi to 1 cent at Banebennur; none at Navalgund, Gadag, Bankapur, Ron and Mundargi Standing kharif crops withering. Season for kharif sowing almost over. Rats damaging crops in parts of Hubli. Heavy showers urgently needed throughout the district. Fodder supply sufficient for the present. Aricultural stock healthy. Price of jowari 15 seers 6 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain during week throughout district, but not so heavy as last week, at Karwar 61 cents, in the district maximum at Honavar 3 inches 73 cents, minimum at Haliyal 54 cents. More showers desirable below ghats and heavy rain needed above ghats. Sowing completed and transplantation and weeding in progress in some talukas. Sowing and transplantation retarded in a few places on coast for want of sufficient rain. On coast crops have revived, but their growth is stunted in some places. Crops in salt marsh lands much damaged. Condition of garden crops fair. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Wadhwan.—No rain during week. Weather hot. Crops dried up or withering. Price of bajri 9 1-2 and of jowari 10 seers per rupee.

IMPORTATION OF GRAIN INTO KATHIAWAR.

While we go to the press, says the "Kathiawar Times" of Tuesday last, we learn from our Bhavnagar Correspondent that the steamer Sabermati arrived there yesterday with grain bags numbering about 10,400. According to him, two more steamers, Iravadi and Snetranji are also expected to reach there to-morrow with 20,000 bags. This has caused a rapid decline in the Jwar market by 4 per cent.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Claver Hill, 1,828 tons, Captain L Wigley, cleared yesterday, for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE Hall Line ss Haddon Hall, 2,677 tons, Captain W H Hood, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE ss Bengloe, 1,232 tons, Captain A S Thomson, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp and London, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Virawa, 2,155 tons, Captain R Dougherty, will sail to-day, for Rangoon, in ballast.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Pachumba s	Skinner	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Monarch s	Murray.....	Hull and Hamburg.
	Laos s	Sellier	China and Japan.
	Pemba s	Martyr	Persian Gulf.
	Claver Hill s	Wigley	Diamond Island.
	Benglоe s.....	Thomson ...	London & Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Virawa, Dougherty for Rangoon.
" Haddon Hall, Hood, for Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Scotia s—20 cases chemicals, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 10 cases chemicals, Chugan Odowjee.
Persia s—2 puncheon whisky, Treacher and Co.
Clan Macfarlane s—35 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 10 barrels soft soap, E A Currim.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macfarlane s—3 cases cutlery, Rahimbhoy Abdool Hoosein; 2 bales printing paper, John Dickinson and Co.
Crewe Hall s—2 crates earthenware, Shroff Brothers.
Scotia s—45 cases chemicals, Kanga and Co; 50 boxes soap, Moosa Dhanjee and Co; 5 cases plate glass, Hussonally Allibhoy; 30 drums chemicals, M Veljee and Co; 100 drums chemicals, H Mooljee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Valetta s—120 cases provision, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 2 cases medicine, A M Sodder.
Den of Airlie s—3 cases medicine, V Bhicoa and Co.
Arabia s—6 cases soap, Rustomjee Manockjee and Co; 2 cases medicine, M M Bottlewalla and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Scotia s—15 cases tobacco manufactured, Hormasjee Adurji; 14 cases tobacco manufactured, Escofally.
Heathdene s—30 cases slates, Mahomedally Moomajee Sons and Co.
Falls of Keltie s—29 cases medicine, Hurjee Mooljee and Co; 75 cases medicine, J A Kirkbride and Co; 18 cases medicine, Sorabjee Pestonjee Ghandi; 50 barrels mineral lubricating oil, Surafally Mamoojee and Co; 600 barrels lubricating mineral oil, Vaccum Oil Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 24.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

CAPT J W B MERREWETHER, acting Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 7th July 1899.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr A S Moriarty, I C S, Judge and Sessions Judge, by Govt Notification, dated the 29th April 1899, has been commuted into furlough on medical certificate for nine months by H M's Secy of State for India.

The furlough on medical certificate for one year granted to Mr J J Heaton, I C S, Judge and Sessions Judge, by Govt Notification, Genl Dept, dated the 3rd Oct 1898, has been commuted into furlough on private affairs for one year and one hundred and thirty days by H M's Secy of State for India.

Under the power conferred by Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut G M Wheeler, Plague Supervising Officer in the district of Satara, to be a Special Magte, and to invest him, within the limits of that district, with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class in respect to offences under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

Under Secs 14 and 37 of the said Code the Governor in Council is pleased, in addition, to invest Lieut Wheeler with power to try in a summary way, under Sec 260 (a) of the Code all offences under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and with power to take cognizance of such offences upon complaint, upon police reports and without complaint under Sec 190 (a), (b) and (c).

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specally authorise A'zam Gururao Venkatesh Anavatti, Mahalkari, Potha Chandgad in the district of Belgaum, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W W Drew, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Mr H W Keys, Depy Conservt of Forests, third grade, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Sec 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr Samuel Walton Willoughby to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

Under the provisions of Secs 6 and 13 of the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Jehangir Dossabhai Framji to act as Vice-Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust during the absence of Mr R N Coghlan.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Govt Notification No 2369, dated the 27th April 1898, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E K Horsfall to be a member of the Sind Boiler Commission vice Mr H H Buckland resigned.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C J Hansoti, L C E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, passed on 7th Aug 1899 the Departmental Examination in Kanarese according to the standard laid down in Public Works, Dept Code, Vol I, Chap II, para. 21.

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol, which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

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Every day much harm is done by the excessive consumption of cheap confectioneries and chocolates of inferior quality, doubtful taste and doubtful composition.

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

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To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. March 18th, 1878.
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.
Berner's College, London.

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The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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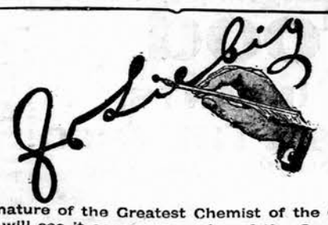

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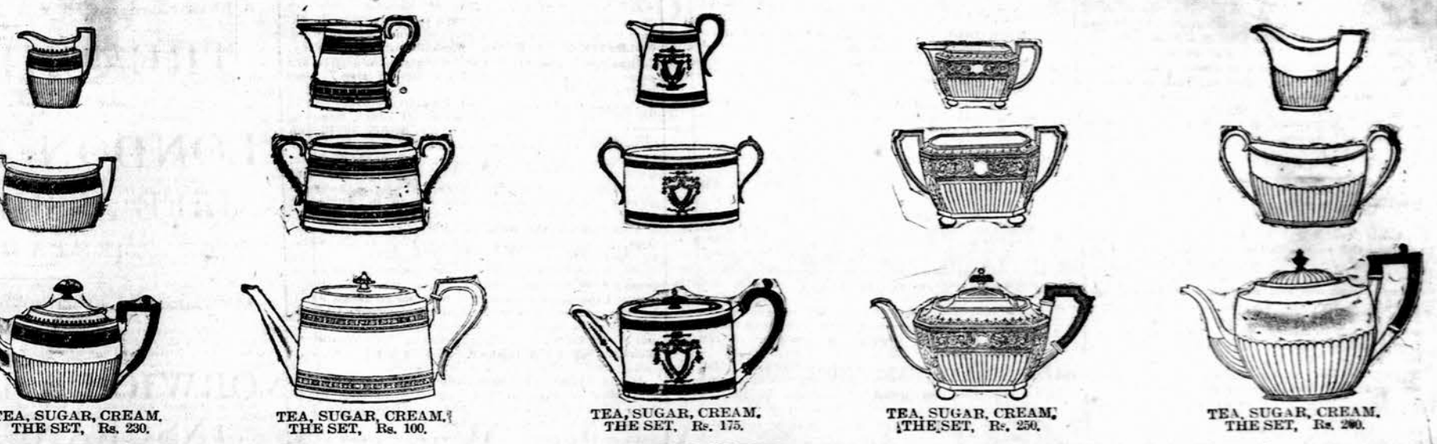
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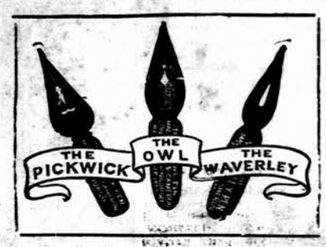

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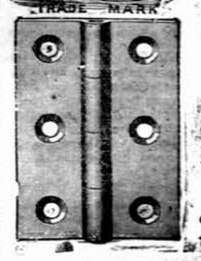

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